

THE MILLING WORLD

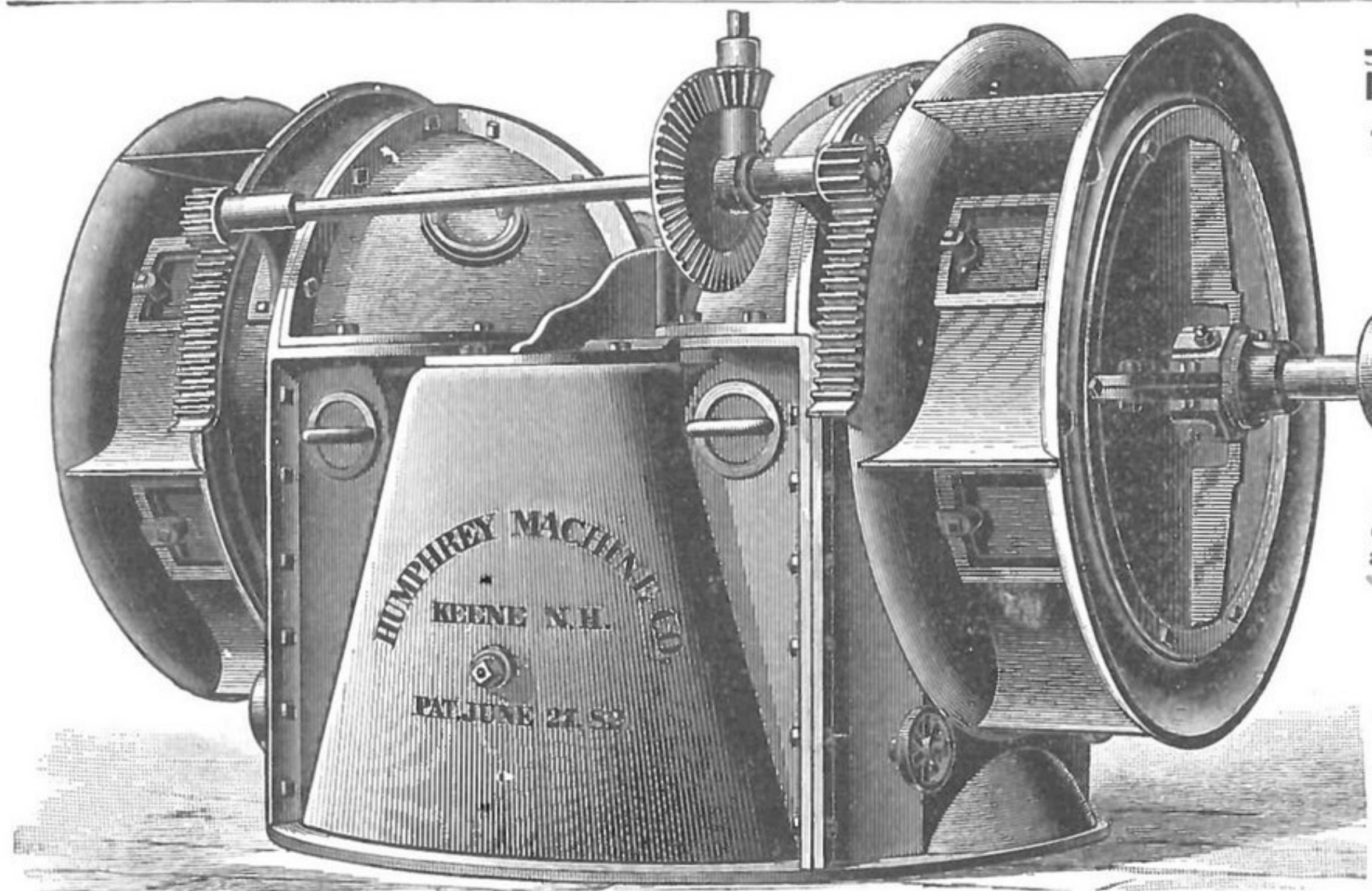
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXII. No. 20.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JULY 14, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

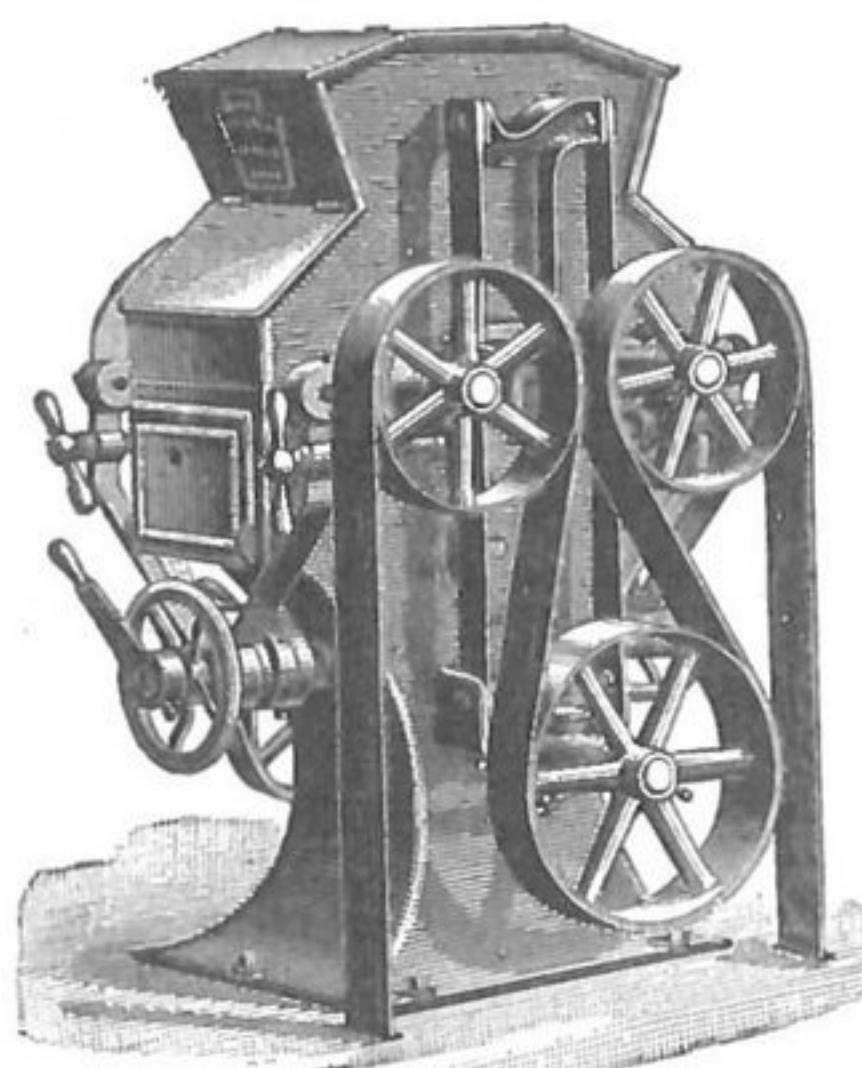


THE X-L-G-R ^{OR} IMPROVED CIRCUMSHOT Water Wheel

On Horizontal Shaft. Saves cost, annoyance and loss of power incident to use of gears. Affords more available power from water applied at full or part gate than any other. The cheapest, best and most desirable Water Wheel yet produced.

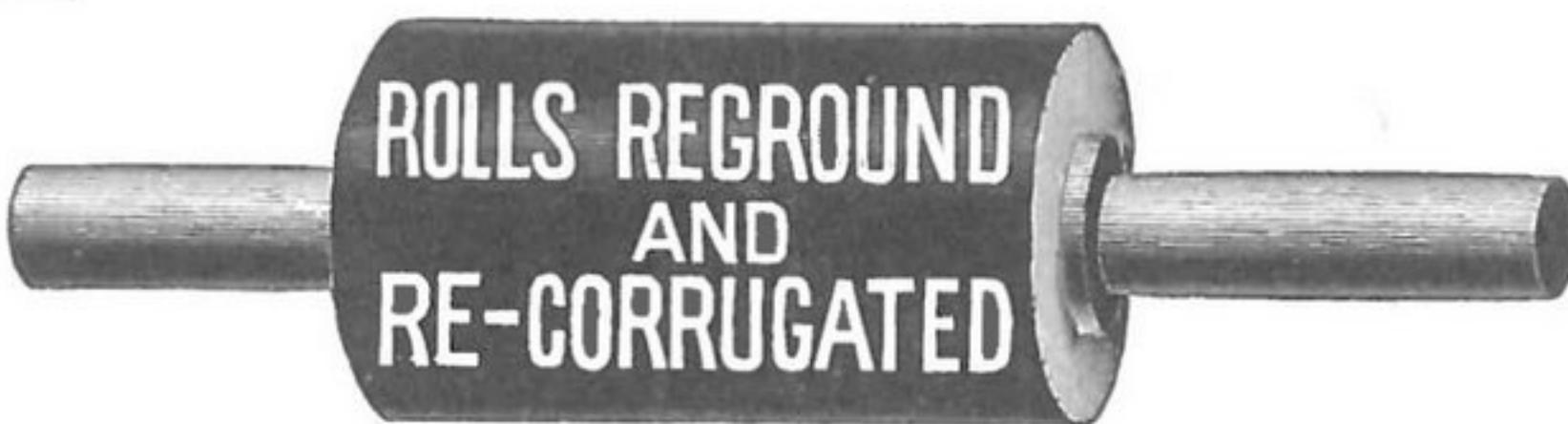
EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY and EXCELLENCE FULLY GUARANTEED.

Humphrey Machine Co.
KEENE, - - N. H.



Flour Mills. Corn Mills. Hominy Mills.

Unparalleled Results.



By the "Keystone" Roll Grinder, Manufactured by Ourselves. The only machine that will Grind Rolls Absolutely True.

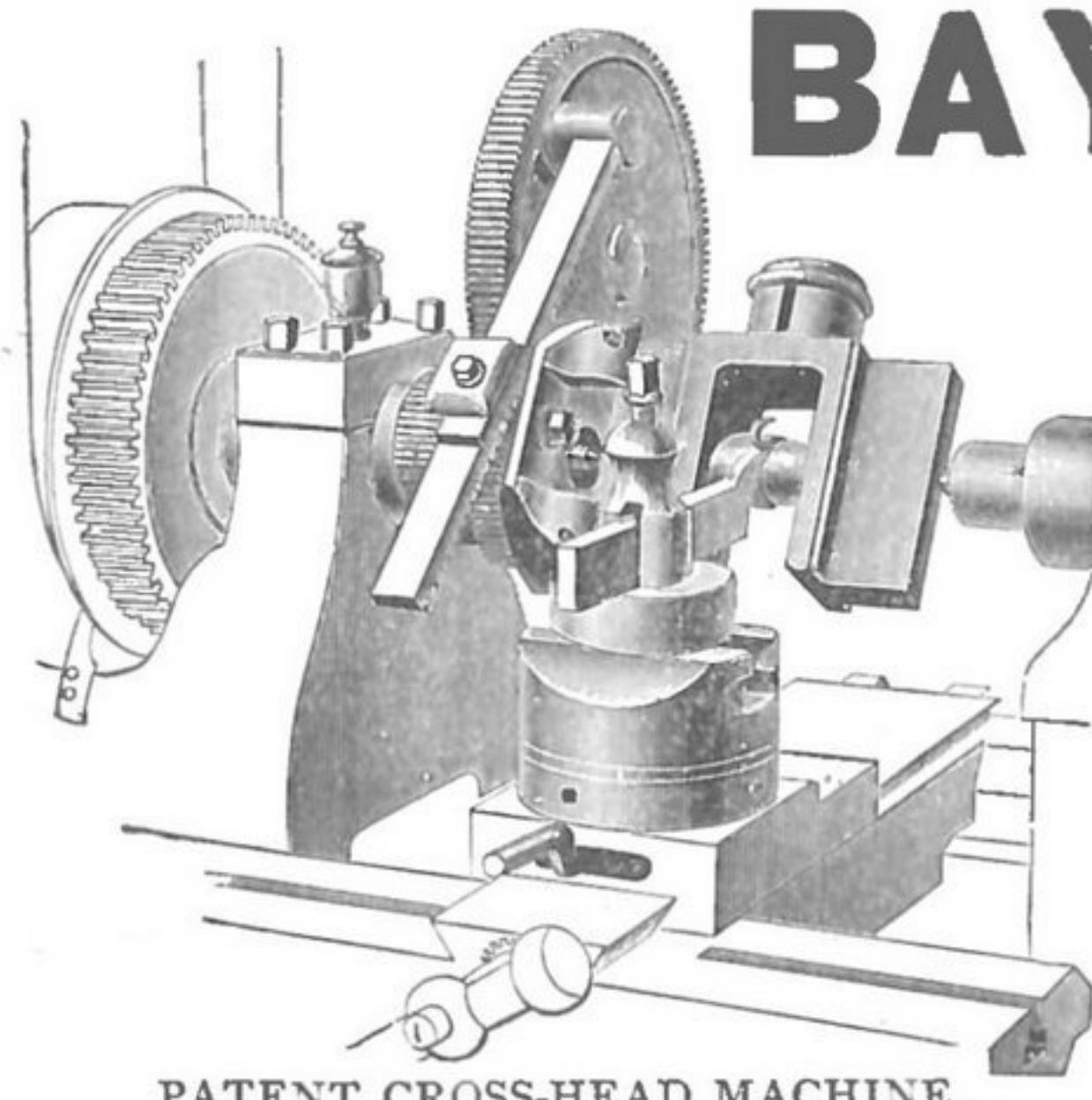
'KEystone' 4-ROLLER MILL.

ADDRESS THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., 76 to 78 Shelby Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

BAY STATE IRON WORKS

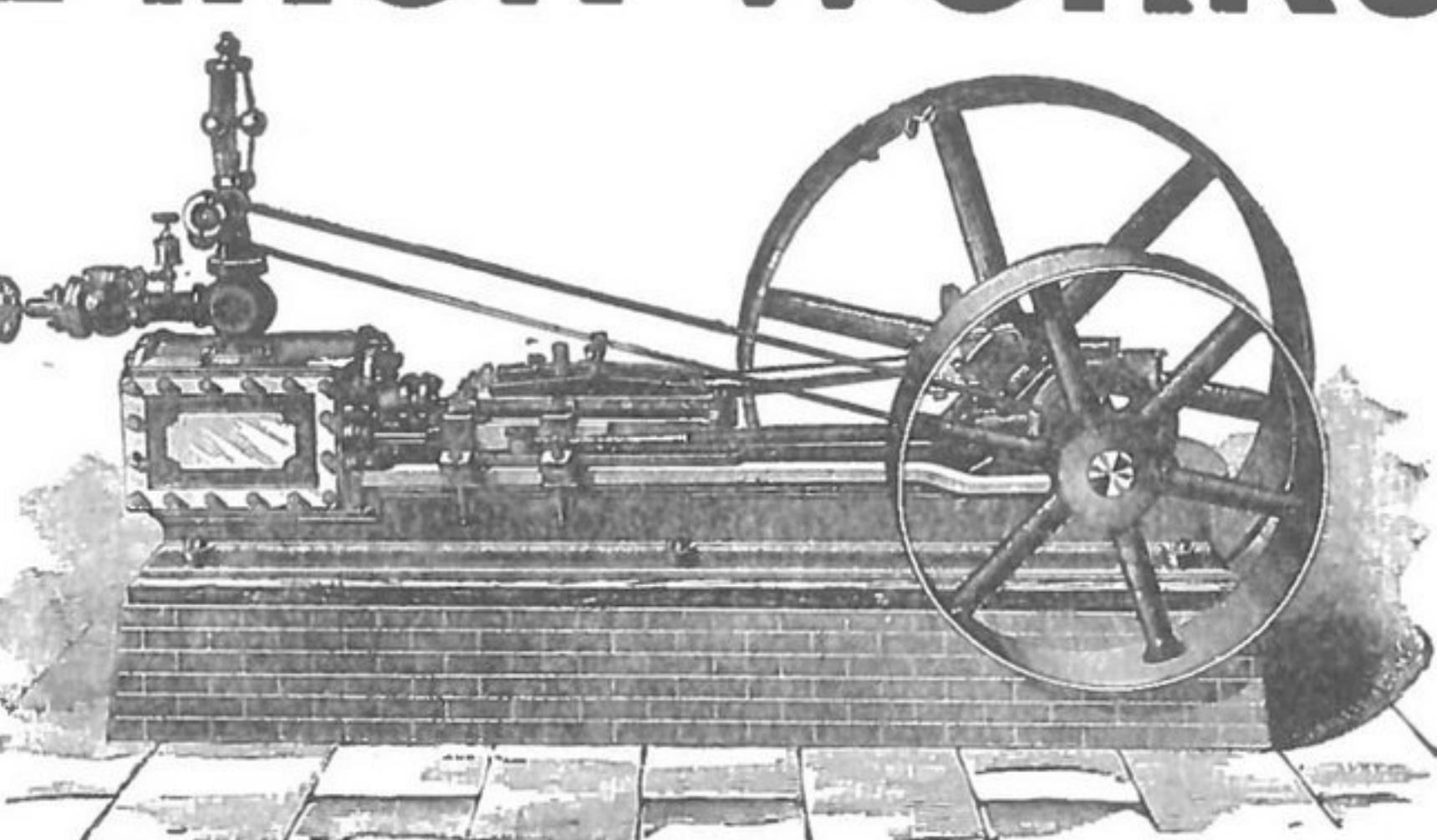
Manufacturers of

Engines, Boilers,
AND
HOISTING MACHINES.



PATENT CROSS-HEAD MACHINE.

Also the Patent Cross-Head Machine and Acme Cube Pipe Tongs. We make either Center or Side Crank Engines, on same bed. Make engines from 5 to 250 Horse-Power. Have over 3,500 Engines and Boilers and over 1,000 Hoisting Machines in use, and all giving good satisfaction. Send for Catalogues and Prices.



IMPROVED DETACHABLE CENTER-CRANK ENGINE.

Noble & Hall, Box 462, Erie, Pa.

OFFICE OF

CASE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Case Roller Mills. Over 14,000 Pairs in Use.

PLEASE READ OUR DESCRIPTION OF THEM, EVERY STATEMENT OF WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

PLEASE READ WHAT MILL OWNERS SAY ABOUT THEM.



The accompanying cut is a correct illustration of our latest improved Four Roller Mill. For fine work, great durability, simplicity, and general excellence, they stand "head and shoulders" above all others.

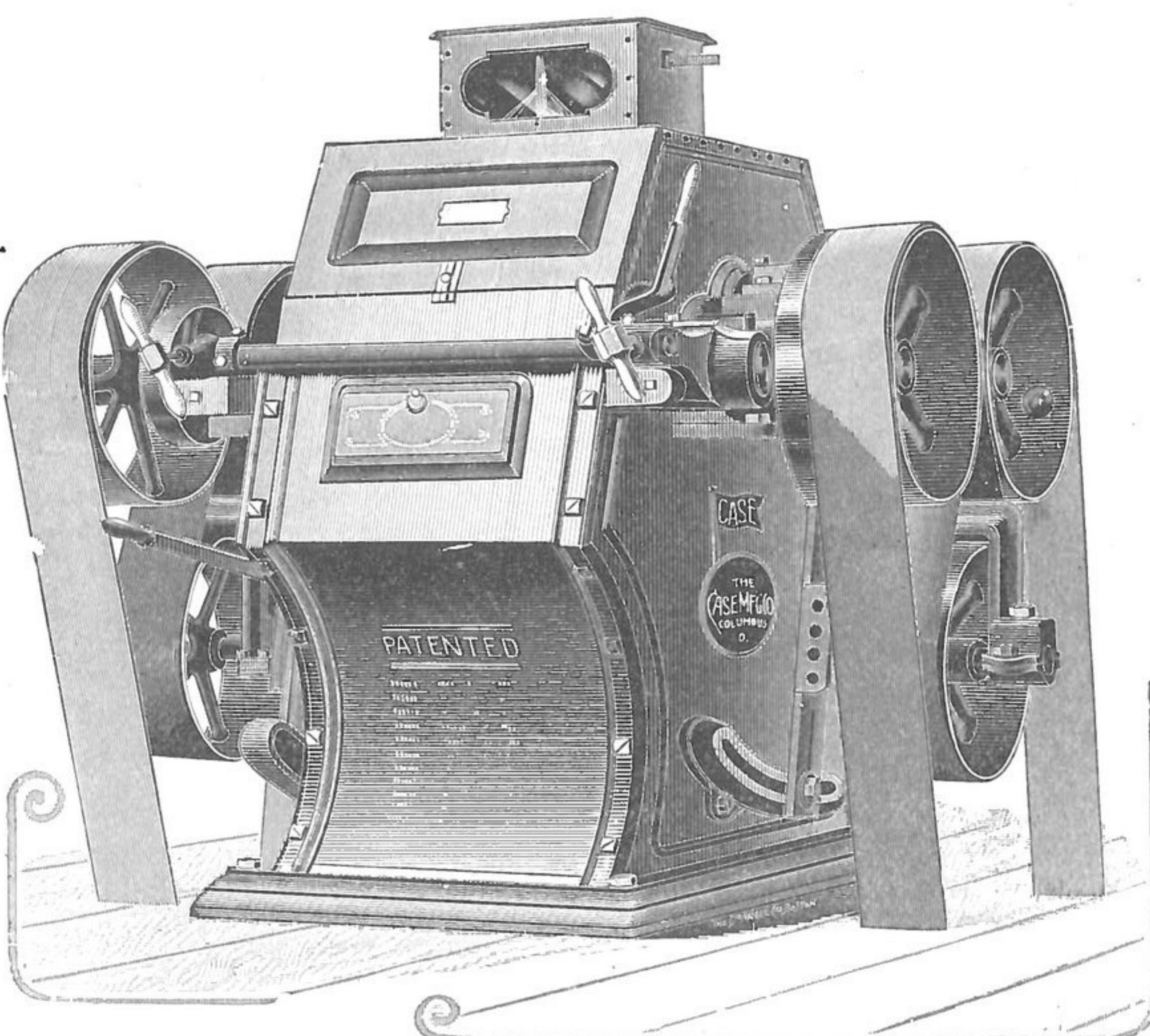
The frame is of iron with a heavy iron base.

The wood-work in top is of select cherry and black walnut, carefully shellacked and varnished.

The handles of adjusting screws and levers are finely nickel plated.

The joints are tight and dustless.

The adjustments easy, simple and perfect.



The roll bearings are wide and finely babbited.

The belt drive is positive—no little short belts to slip.

The door for examining stock is a great convenience.

The arrangement for leveling rolls, simple and accurate.

The rolls can be thrown apart their entire length by one movement of the lever, and brought back again to original position, requiring no re-setting or experimenting.

Each machine is provided with our AUTOMATIC VIBRATING FEED, which requires no attention, and never fails to spread the feed the entire length of the rolls.



Please Read These Testimonials.

LITCHFIELD MILLING CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR. }
LITCHFIELD, ILL., Sept. 14, 1889.

Case Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., and in reply would say we have twenty CASE AUTOMATIC FEEDS on our Dawson and Allis Rolls, and we are greatly pleased with them. We have tested the Feeds thoroughly on different materials, and find they work as well on bran and germ and other soft materials, as they do on middlings. We have derived great benefit from the use of them, and can cheerfully recommend them to the milling fraternity. Yours truly,

J. C. EDWARDS, General Manager.

OFFICE OF A. J. MILLER, PROPRIETOR WHITE ROSE MILLS.
DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILL FEED.
METAMORA, IND., Nov. 19, 1889.

Case Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: Your Feed arrived O. K., and placed it in working order in a very short time. You have furnished me a daisy Feed. After regulating your Feed, it needs no more attention. It pays for itself in one week over the "Roller Feed" in cleaning up the

stock, and also insuring the superiority at same time. I forward you the amount of bill.

Yours truly, A. J. MILLER.

TREZEVANT, TENN., Feb. 27, 1889.

The Case Manufacturing Co.

GENTLEMEN: We have five double stands of Rolls with Roller Feeds on all of them. A short time ago one of your agents induced us to try one of your Automatic Shaker Feeds. We find that it works much better than the Roll Feed, distributing the material the whole length of the Roll. We heartily recommend your feeds to any one wishing to put in new machinery.

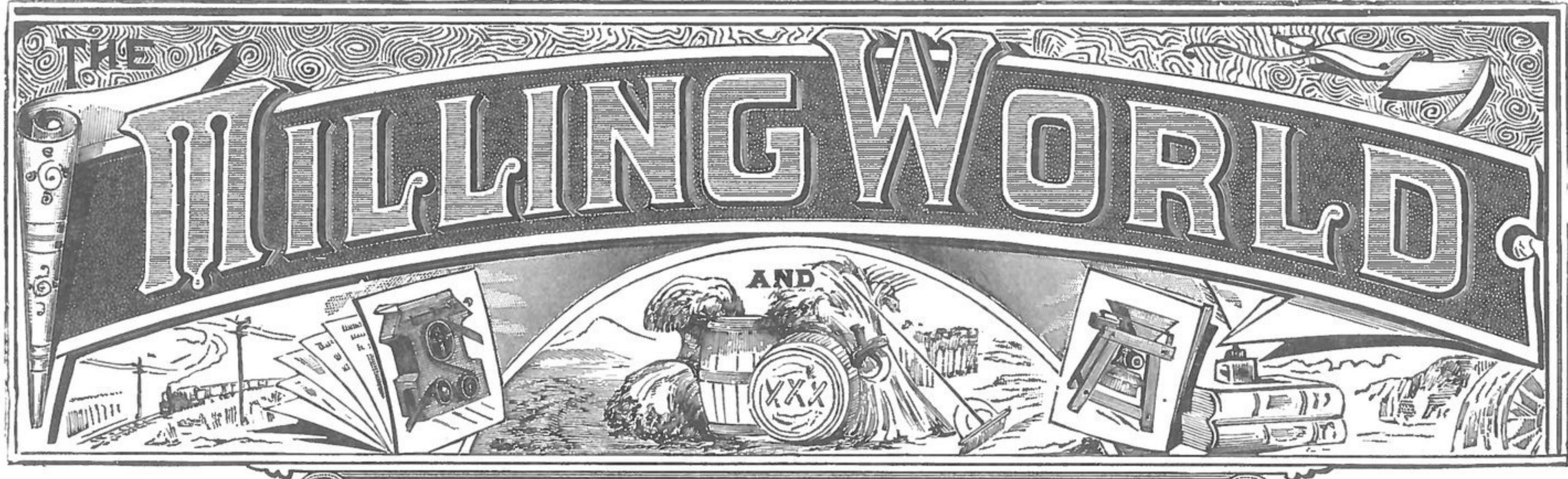
Respectfully yours, FUQUA, HARRIS & Co.

W. C. MANSEFIELD & CO., MERCHANT MILLERS.
CLEVELAND, TENN., Aug. 29, 1889.

Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.

GENTLEMEN: If we were to build a hundred mills, we would not permit any other than the "CASE ROLL" to enter them. They are the best roll on earth. Yours truly,

W. C. MANSFIELD & Co.



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Now that the National has more constitution than association, how would it do to change the name of the body to the "National Flour Exporters' Constitution"? That would be truthful and appropriate.

ACCORDING to "The American Miller," whose editor was on the ground, "fully fifteen millers stood up to be counted" in the Minneapolis convention where the vote on the new constitution was called. The convention should have voted flour-barrels on the new constitution. In that way, by a great array of "units," they could have shown how to make nothing appear something. To read that "the constitution was adopted by 800 units" would be quite impressive. To read that "fully fifteen millers" voted to adopt it knocks the mathematical magnitude and majesty of the occasion and the achievement into infinitesimal smithereens.

THE Minneapolis "Yahoo" suggests that it has only to propose a thing to call forth the opposition of the milling press of the country. The "Yahoo" overestimates its own importance. Because it is always crazy and always doing fool things is the real reason why it is always opposed to the real milling journals. It is generally on the wrong side, so far as millers and milling are concerned, and that is the simple explanation of the phenomenon of which it boasts as showing its superiority. It will be noticed, too, that when the "Yahoo" favors a thing, a convention, for instance, and the real milling papers do not, a fiasco is the result. The mismanagers of the "National" are recognizing this fact every year. The late gathering at Minneapolis showed it, despite the efforts of the "Yahoo" to make that fiasco appear a "great success." It was a fiasco pure and simple. The sessions were without interest. The attendance was ridiculously small. Nothing was accomplished except the adoption of a new constitution, and that was adopted by about fifteen members, according to the testimony of one who was present. The "Yahoo" support is a dreadful burden for any association to bear.

EVIDENTLY the Haggenmacher "Plansichter" is not having wholly pleasant sailing, or sifting, in Germany. The inevitable reaction seems to be following hard on two years of unmitigated booming and vaunting of that machine. One editor of a milling journal flatly denies that the "Plansichter" is capable of doing all that is claimed for it. THE MILLING WORLD has thought and said that, if this German machine were capable of doing what its inventor and those interested in it claimed, it would be impossible to prevent it from going into every important flouring-mill in the world. It seems that too much was claimed at the start, and that the claimants disliked to lower their flag, even after they found that they had pitched their tone too high. Their claims of superior capacity and superior work were both quashed in the trial at Louvain, Belgium, where the George T. Smith middlings purifier easily beat it by a third in capacity and even more in the quality of work. The moral is that mere booming will not make a new machine "go" in these days, when all the leading flouring-machines are machines of high excellence, great capacity and undoubted efficiency. The

flouring-machine that is to "revolutionize" milling in these days will need to be a real "revolution" in itself. It will have a big job on hand.

EVEN long-system Hungarian millers appear to be growing tired of their excessive, over-elaborate long-system process of milling. At the recent convention of the Hungarian Millers' Association it was resolved to reduce the grades of Hungarian flour from 13 to 9 grades. Our Hungarian friends have long held to the ridiculously large number of 13 grades, and doubtless they are at last convinced that they have gained nothing by maintaining the excessive fineness of their fine grades and the corresponding coarseness of their low grades. The American idea of reducing the system without materially lowering the quality of the flour seems to have penetrated the Hungarian skull at last. American millers acknowledge that they learned much from Hungarian millers at the start, and now the American ideas are in turn adopted by Hungarians. If Hungarian millers are the "very best in the world," it is certainly a compliment to the American millers for them to adopt important American ideas and follow American millers in making and grading flour.

WHAT call is there for a "small" miller to join the "National"? What influence would he be able to exercise in its councils? Read the answer in the stars as they twinkle in the new constitution of the "National." The "flour-barrel-voting" clause in that document answers the questions. That clause gives one Minneapolis miller, or mill manager, or English syndicate representative, Charles A. Pillsbury, the power to cast 220 votes in the convention where the "capacity clause" is called into exercise. It gives the Milwaukee syndicate 80 votes and the St. Louis syndicate 100 votes. That means a total of 400 votes by three concerns. The "National" claims a membership of 1,412 "units," without taking the trouble to specify the number of individuals in the organization. Of the "units" at least 75 per cent. are spring-wheat "units," and they are controlled by probably a score of individuals, a fact which shows where the small millers would come in, so far as conventions are concerned. If the 1,412 "units" represent 200 individuals, those individuals would average 7 votes each, so that, for each member now in the body, it would be necessary to initiate 7 new ones from the ranks of "small" millers in order to equalize the voting between the "big" and the "small" millers. We do not think such an arrangement will attract "small" millers. We do not advise the "small" millers to join the "National." We do not believe any reputable milling journal in the United States will advise millers to enter a close spring-wheat corporation run on such a basis. The only use the "big" millers would make of the "small" ones would be to use their membership to spread the impression that the "National" is a very wide-reaching and powerful organization, instead of the narrow, small, powerless and ridiculous organization it really is. Mr. Pillsbury may feel proud of his 220-barrel voting capacity, as it offsets the votes of 220 "small" millers, but he should remember that he is not at all likely to get the chance to use his voting power against that number of competitors.

The DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Dawson Roller Mills

—AND FURNISHERS OF—

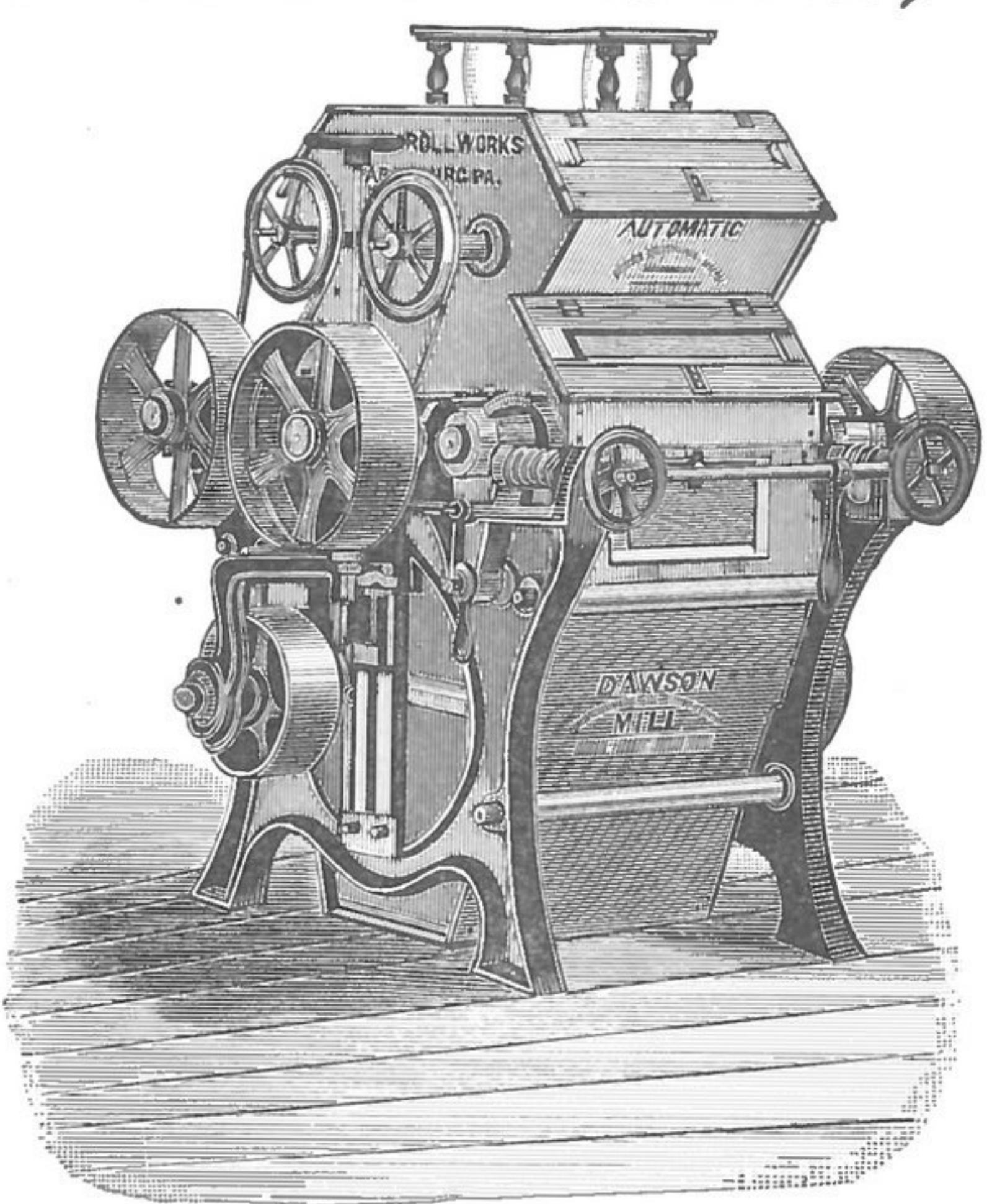
CHILLED IRON ROLLS

WITH DAWSON PATENT CORRUGATION.

ALL STYLES OF FLOUR MILL ROLLS RE-GROUND AND RE-CORRUGATED WITH ANY FORM OF CORRUGATION.

We have had large and extended experience in grinding and corrugating chilled rolls for milling, and have one of the largest and most improved plants in the country for this work, which enables us to meet the most exacting requirements of the trade promptly.

ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

South and Short Streets,

HARRISBURG, PA.



Easiest LADIES' Tricycle Known

Our Tricycles the Only Machine ever Recommended by Physicians for Ladies and Girls of a Delicate Constitution.

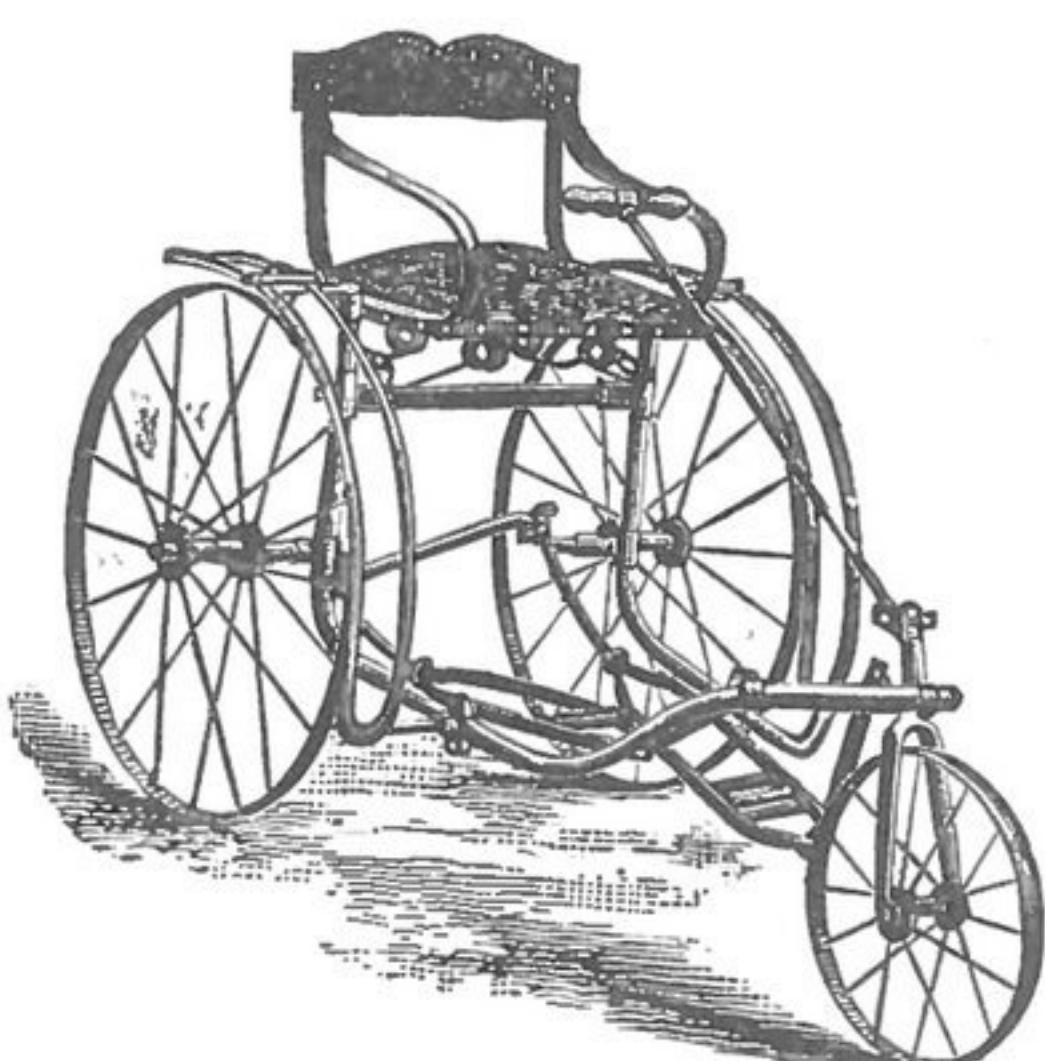
THE BUFFALO TRICYCLE CO.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Girls' Tricycles, Ladies' and Boys' Safety Bicycles, Etc., Etc.

640 Linwood Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

BEST STEEL SAFETY MADE FOR

\$35



L. L. WHITLOCK,
Advertising Agent

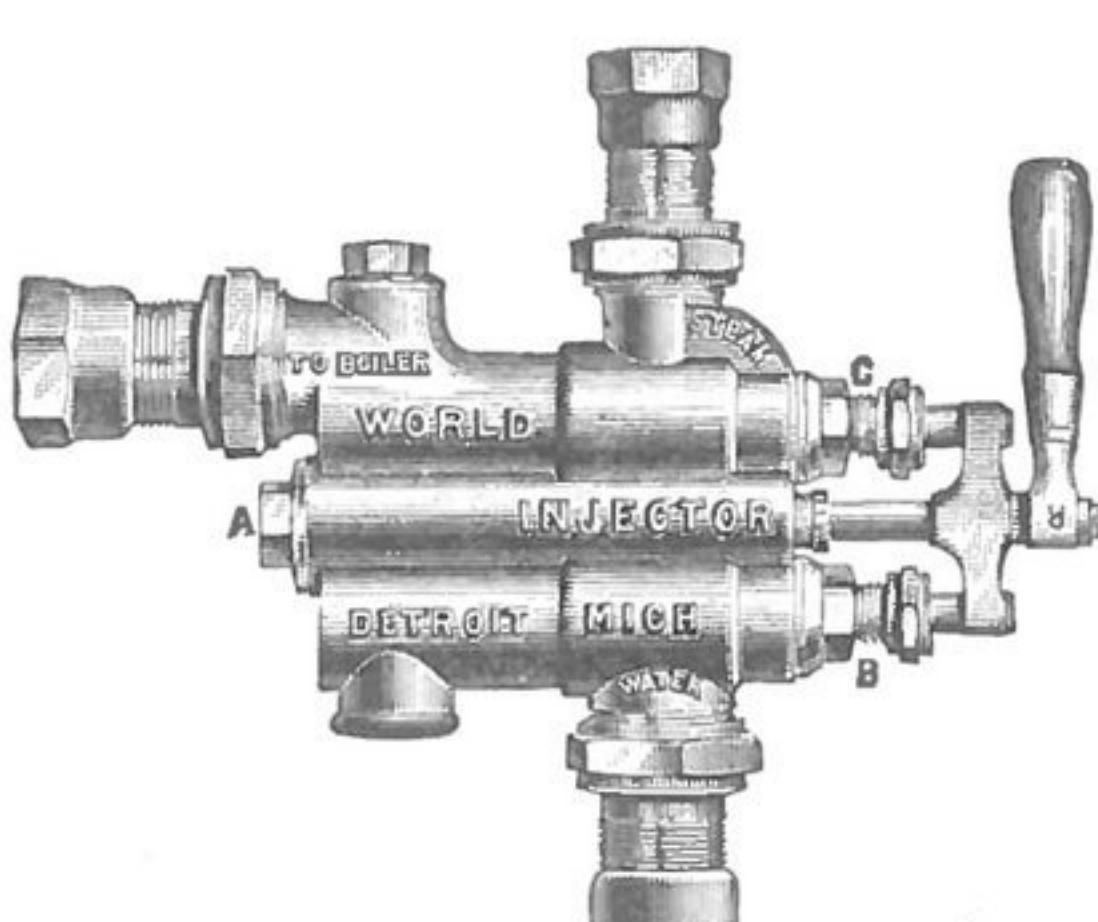
FOR MANUFACTURERS.

TRADE JOURNALS A SPECIALTY.

P. O. DRAWER 5323. *Boston, Mass.*

As Agent for Advertisers instead of Papers, I obtain the Best Rates Possible for my Customers.

* THE INK *
WITH WHICH THIS PAPER IS PRINTED
IS MADE BY THE
QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.
CINCINNATI, O.



THE Best is the Cheapest. Whenever you want a Boiler Feeder that will prove reliable under all circumstances, buy the **WORLD** Injector. It is absolutely the simplest and safest to operate and handle of any injector now on the market, **FOR** it is operated by a single lever only. In whatever territory you find these reliable World Injectors on **SALE** they are always guaranteed by the seller.

GOLD is good in whatever part of the world you may travel, and the "WORLD" Injector is worth every **DOLLAR** it will cost you. Catalogue containing Price List, valuable tables, and useful facts, figures and information **SENT** to engineers, machinists, and all interested in a perfect working injector, post-paid, upon application, **FREE**

AMERICAN INJECTOR COMPANY,

175 Larned Street West, DETROIT, MICH.



PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Over Bank of Attica.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in unregistered letter at *sender's risk*.
To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance. Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application. Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

Head miller with over 20 years experience want to make a change this spring. Address, A. MILLER, 67 Weaver Alley Buffalo, N. Y. 4t

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

FOR SALE.

Water-power grist and feed mill for sale, at wharf and railroad, near New York. Established business, \$4,000. J. W. ATWATER, 150 Broadway, New York. 1720

VALUABLE ENGLISH PATENTS FOR SALE.

THE COCHRANE ONE BELT DRIVE.

The patents for England issued to the late W. F. Cochrane for improvements in roller mills. Address, J. V. TEETZEL, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. 1316

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 811 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 6tf

PARTNER WANTED.

A man with capital to take an interest in a new 50-bbl. Roller, Flour and Feed mill. First class water-power. Every thing entirely new and in first class running order. A practical miller preferred. For further particulars address BILLINGS, REDHEAD & CO., Avoca, Steuben County, N. Y. 1215

FOR SALE, EITHER ONE CHEAP.

A circular saw planing and feed mill, 90 acres of good land, two houses, one cost \$1200, best water power in county. 42 H. P. Turbine wheels. Three miles east of Ashtabula, O.

OR,

Short straw full roller mill, capacity 2½ barrels of flour per hour, three grades. Buck wheat rig with Cranson shucker. Feed stone, &c. 40 H. P. Erie engine; locomotive boiler, all nearly new, on Main street, Ashtabula, O., two minutes walk from Post Office. Big retail trade. For particulars enquire of L. B. HOWARD, Ashtabula, Ohio. Box 488. 1016

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make. One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make. One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain. One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain. One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain. Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour. Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new. One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain. One 20-Inch Portable Mill. One 18-Inch Double Gear Portable Mill. For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Flouring mill, water and steam power, will be sold at public auction on July 17th, 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Water power good for nine months in the year. Capacity sixty barrels. A good established custom and exchange trade. Case roller process. Death of proprietor cause of sale. Terms: one-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with six per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. For particulars, address J. H. HATCH, Piqua, Ohio. 1920

MEANWHILE, in view of the Minneapolis performance and achievement, what does our over-generous philanthropic and philosophic cotemporary, "The Modern Miller," now think of the aims and intentions of the mismanagers of the Millers' National Association? Does it still believe that a new spirit has really entered the old corpse? Does it still believe that the tough old sinner has really been "converted"? Tell us all about it, Neighbor Hall.

SOME late reports from the Northwest indicate a falling off in the wheat prospect in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Manitoba. A citizen of Winnipeg, Manitoba, writes to a Chicago paper that the outlook in that province does not at this time promise over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. His report does not agree with the Canadian Pacific Railroad report, although he says he has personally inspected the regions of which he speaks.

JUNE fires in the United States and Canada cost \$5,655,000, against \$7,755,000 for June in 1889, and \$9,594,400 in 1888. The tax on milling and allied industries in June this year was \$347,000. The aggregate loss for the first six months of 1890 is \$47,811,245, against \$64,286,000 in 1889, and \$67,280,850 in 1888. The automatic sprinkler inventors and promoters are claiming that the great decrease in the fire-losses is directly due to the use of sprinklers in industrial establishment. We would like to believe the claim, but our faith needs some bracing up. The sprinkler boomers ought to bring out a list of establishments that were, beyond doubt, saved by sprinklers during the first six months of 1890. Such a list would talk louder than their unproved claims.

THE erudite scribblers of the sensational dailies never show their stupidity more glaringly than when talking of "cheat" or "chess" growing from wheat. Recently a big Chicago daily said: "Some queer specimens of wheat from near Centralia, Ill., were exhibited on 'change. The plant is about three feet high and, except on close examination, would look to be in splendid condition. A close inspection shows that out of every dozen spears not more than one contains a wheat head, the upper spears being topped off by cheat. These specimens were taken fairly from 17 fields of about 20 acres each. In one of the fields a search of 15 minutes was made before a perfect head of wheat was found." Of course these same reporters could find almonds growing on cucumber vines, peaches on maple trees, and peanuts on raspberry bushes. At all events, they will find these freaks of nature quite as soon as they really find the brome-grass chess or cheat growing from wheat roots or stalks.

SAYS our Montreal cotemporary, "The Canadian Journal of Commerce," in an editorial utterance: "We are not of the opinion that American statesmen are so short-sighted as to believe that commercial coercion will force Canada into a distasteful political union." The editor of our cotemporary might live in the United States ten years, freely mingling with the busy citizens of the Republic, and never once hear in all that time an American say a word about Canada coming into or staying out of the Union. He would never hear anything said about union with Canada, unless he asked a question, and he would find a very general freedom of care among Americans concerning Canada's welfare. The people of this Republic are not thrusting any "political union," either "distasteful" or otherwise, on Canada. Our neighbors on the North are doing the talking, and we are too busy doing the growing act to have time to listen to the anthem of self-praise and self-glorification that is eternally going heavenward from the regions north of the United States. If our Canadian neighbors desire our favors commercially, they should not insist too strongly on "distasteful" relations towards us politically.

HISTORY OF THE "NATIONAL."

Following is the "History of the Millers' National Association" which was published in pamphlet form by Editor D. H. Ranck, of "The Millstone," and circulated among the visitors and members of the Association at the late Minneapolis convention: The present attempt to reorganize the National Association makes a review of its history, its growth, rise and decline, interesting, especially as upon the method of reorganization must depend the future, not only of the millers, but of any method of concentration possible to devise, through which that future may be made prosperous. It is interesting as showing the really great power of the millers when united, and interesting as showing how rapidly this power was dissipated when selfish motives and oligarchic methods changed it from an association into a close corporation in which the rights of the incorporators were absorbed by a central committee, and the members excluded from a voice in the management of their affairs.

The association was originally organized upon the broadest general grounds. There were at that time no patent suits involved or expected. No measures for defense were adopted, nor was there any trouble from this source anticipated. At Cleveland, on March 12, 1873, a number of influential millers assembled at the Weddell House for the purpose of inaugurating a national association. J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, expressed the necessity for organization by referring to the existing depreciation in the milling business (this was shortly after the memorable panic of that year). He instanced the various associations for protective purposes and for purposes of general information organized by various other manufacturing interests. Among the difficulties he mentioned the fraudulent inspection of flour and the troubles of marketing. D. B. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, Mich., mentioned the necessity for millers coming together for mutual acquaintance among mill-owners and for some means to overcome the evils affecting the sales in eastern cities and abroad. The association was formally organized by the election of Jacob Barnes, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, president, and D. B. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, secretary. The directors were J. D. Capron, of Albany, N. Y., J. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. B. A. Kern, of Milwaukee, Wis.

A circular letter was issued urging attendance at a meeting to be held at Toledo, O., on June 17, 1873, in which especial stress was laid on relief from the "baneful effects of speculatioin and gambling in grain by boards of trade in the great cities, and to correct the evils imposed by many commission merchants who handle our products." At the Toledo meeting the method of organization was discussed, whether to discard mass conventions, or to favor state organization, with the national association formed as a delegate body from the States. A pamphlet was issued by the order of this assembly, urging upon millers their attention to the "stupendous evils and wrongs prevalent at the general commercial centers of the country." * * These were deep-rooted and universal and required a systematic and persistent effort, and they urged a full attendance at the adjourned meeting to be held at Chicago, on Jan. 14, 1874.

At the Chicago meeting Mr. Merrill resigned the secretaryship, and Frank Little, of Kalamazoo, was unanimously chosen, on a salary of \$300 per year. Mr. Little was annually elected to this office until the meeting in May, 1879, when by the adoption of the new constitution the election of secretary was taken out of the hands of the membership and conferred on the executive committee. At this meeting the work was towards broadening the association and membership, and of means for raising the money needed to forward organization. The first annual meeting was held in St. Louis, June 3, 1874, with Geo. Bain president, an arrangement that was continued at the second annual meeting held at the same place on May 12, 1875. The third annual meeting was held in Milwaukee, June 21, 1876, with Geo. Bain again president. At this time the great body of membership came from Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and Maryland. There were 3 from Minnesota and 12 from Wisconsin, 6 of whom

came in at this session. The total annual expenses at this time were \$413.03.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Buffalo, on June 13, 1877, and this marked a new and distinct era in association work. Previously, while there were confessed evils, they were not sufficiently striking to drive the millers in. But a short time before suits for infringement had been commenced by the American Middlings Purifier Company against Jewell Bros., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Crenshaw Company, Richmond, Va., and John A. Christian & Bros., Minneapolis. Then the frightened millers came pouring into the association and joined it for protection and safety, many of them for the first time perceiving the value of organization and moved more by personal interest than the good of the whole trade. But after these suits were commenced, the Minneapolis millers, who before had contributed but \$10 for the support of the association, came in, 7 from the State of Minnesota and 3 from Minneapolis. At this meeting the following recommendation was made by the committee on patents, Geo. Christian, chairman: "We recommend the appointment of an executive committee, whose powers shall have cognizance over all cases concerning infringements of patents to which members of national or State associations shall be the party, with power to employ one or more competent attorneys whose advice shall be free to such local counsel, and we recommend that an assessment of \$2 per run be made on all such members, subject to the draft of the chairman of committee, for retainers of attorneys and other necessary expenses."

This was adopted, and Mr. Christian and his appointees were constituted an executive committee in accordance therewith. Another resolution was also adopted, as follows: "That an assessment of \$2 per run be made on all members of the national or State associations, to be paid without unnecessary delay to the treasurer, and subject to the disposal of the executive committee." These two resolutions were the entering wedge of the end when the executive committee finally usurped control from the membership. But the necessity for funds was urgent, and the meeting of officers and the executive committee decided to raise \$50,000, apportioned to certain States, subject to the control of the executive committee, at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1877. The apportionment of tax was as follows:

Wisconsin	\$6,000	Illinois	\$6,750
Minnesota	8,000	New York	5,250
Missouri	3,750	Michigan	4,500
Iowa	3,000	Ohio	3,000
Kansas	1,500	Indiana	3,000
Nebraska	1,500	Maryland	2,250

Unorganized States, \$1,500
All estimated upon a certain number of runs at \$15 per run.

The committee consisted of Geo. A. Christian, of Minnesota, chairman; S. H. Seamans, Milwaukee, Alex. H. Smith, St. Louis, J. H. Hinds, New York, sub-executive committee. The committee met at Chicago, with Frank Little secretary. Certain claims were presented by New York, Minnesota and Missouri in offset against assessment, for an aggregate of expenditures within these States, ostensibly in defense of patent suits, which were allowed by the sub-executive committee as follows:

Claim of New York for local expenditures \$6,606.84
Deduct assessment of Millers' National Association 5,250.00

Balance due Millers' National Association \$1,356.84
Claim of Minnesota for local expenses, including \$5,000

retainer for Geo. Harding M. N. A. vs. Christain Bro. \$10,432.14
Deduct assessment Millers' National Assessment 8,000.00

Bal. due Minnesota to be paid by M. N. A. \$2,432.14
Claim of Missouri for local expenses \$4,704.62
Deduct assessment on Missouri 3,750.00

Bal. due Missouri to be paid by M. N. A. \$954.62

It will be seen that New York, Minnesota and Missouri actually drew out of the Millers' National treasury \$4,744.60 in cash more than they paid in, by virtue of the allowance of the sub-executive committee, interested in behalf of their respective States, an action which the construction of the committee will best explain. The fifth annual convention was held at Indianapolis, May 28-30, 1878. It was voted to add \$10 per run to the assessments, making the total tax \$25

per run. In discussing the subject of assessments and the "patent fund," Gov. Stanard, of St. Louis, offered resolutions expressing the impossibility of the association as a body to give attention to all matters in its concern, and that the association delegate to the executive committee the power to make all assessments and to conduct the general management of its financial, legal and business affairs. Here the wedge was driven in further and the power of the members further weakened.

The sixth annual meeting was held at Chicago, May 13, 1879. In the annual circular it was stated that the ratio of voting would, as decided by the executive committee, be based upon the number of runs fully paid up to the 1st instant. The circular further stated that "as recommended by the executive committee, a reorganization of the association would probably take place." At the Chicago meeting President Bain referred to the growth of the association and led up to the necessity that existed for the employment of some gentlemen who would devote the large part of their time to those objects. He said further: "These recommendations of the sub-executive committee and the proposed new constitution were not drawn up hurriedly. It is intended that this should hereafter be a close corporation, and what is done at this convention will doubtless govern it for ten years to come." The wedge was now driven home. In a short time all millers in arrears for any portion of their assessments were cut off from membership and protection, and the door was shut on new members only as they should pay an initiation equivalent to the sum that had been assessed to all the older members. It became so close a corporation that to this day no complete report of its business has been made.

On the last day of the convention, and after these matters had been run through the caucus and passed by the gag rule, and as many millers shut out as possible, the sub-committee announced that it had made an amicable arrangement with the Consolidated Middlings Purifier Company by which all paid-up members were to be made exempt from prosecution for infringement, and subsequently, in June 1881, the same committee surrendered into the hands of the Consolidated Middlings Purifier Company all the maps, drawings, medals and evidence that had been collected in Europe and America bearing on the case, and agreed to abandon all defense litigation and to pay out of the treasury of the association the sum of \$6,000 as indemnity for the company! This was done after the magnificent sacrifices of the millers of the country, and after these scattered millers had paid not only the cost of defense, but actually had given States represented by the sub-executive committee nearly \$5,000 more than they had paid in. After winning a victory its results were bartered for the meager return of a service already won by the force of law. But here is the clause in the "new constitution" that made a close corporation of a national body, and placed its finances and influences at the mercy and for the benefit of the few who inspired the sub-executive committee:

This executive committee shall elect a sub-executive committee of five from its own members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum; the president of the association being *ex-officio* a member. The sub-executive committee shall execute the full power of the whole executive committee. They shall also elect a secretary and treasurer who shall be subject to their control.

This was soon followed by an edict to the effect that

Hereafter no miller shall be admitted to membership in the National Association unless by a majority vote of the sub-executive committee. Members of State associations are to be admitted to the National only on the approval of said committee, who shall have power to prescribe in each individual case the amount to be paid as an initiation fee. Any member in arrears for dues shall be stricken from the roll."

Here not only members of the National were shut out, but all other millers' associations; the destruction of millers' associations was made complete. Prior to May 15, 1879, the membership had enrolled nearly 1,000 names, representing nearly 4,000 runs of stone. The finance account showed:

Amount received credit of patent fund for the fiscal year ended May 28, 1879.....	\$15,988.28
Amount previously credited.....	65,286.92
Making a grand total of.....	\$81,275.20

The National Association, having thrown itself into the hands of three men, who had done no more than any of the other 1,000 men; having sold its strength and given its resources in favor of a defeated enemy; having barred out all its membership save of the few whom this council of three chose to select, ceased to be an association and became a nonentity, so that in less than four years its membership declined to less than 150, and the income had decreased so that current expenses could only be met by reducing the secretary's salary.

The next annual meeting was held in Cincinnati, on May 31, 1880. Interest had centered on its great success, and the novel feature of an exhibition added to the effect. No changes were made except to cement the organization on its then narrow basis. Membership had begun to fall off, and it was stimulated by an offer to take in new member at a \$5 initiation fee. But as all power and influence had been taken from them except the ability to pay taxes and assessments, it is not a surprise they did not respond. Yet at this time the association, while rotten at the heart, perhaps was enjoying the zenith of its prestige. It was feared by "patent sharks" and sought after by all who wished favor of millers. It was useful in showing what the millers of America could accomplish when they chose to combine their really great power.

The eighth annual meeting was held at Chicago, June 7, 1881. The same officers were at the head. It was noticeable as consummating the sell-out of the millers to the Cochrane people and the Denchfield claimants after they had won victories over them. In 1882 the only sign of life was a meeting of the ubiquitous committee at Chicago. Exactly what was accomplished was never definitely known, except that a representative of the Consolidated Middlings Purifier Company and Mr. Bignall, the owner of the Denchfield patent, were present. In 1883 a meeting was held in June, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Just 32 were presnt. Not being a quite close enough corporation, it took advantage of George Bain's financial difficulties to discharge him from further service as president, substituting Mr. Christain, of Minneapolis, in his stead. In 1884 the only sign of meeting was an announcement that for "good and sufficient reasons" on meeting would be held till December. All that was left of the association, the sub-executive committee, was probably, like Dundreary's bird, flocking around all by itself. A meeting was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Jan. 19, 1885, at which but few members were present. Its hard work was accomplished by the statement that it had removed the difficulties in the way of collecting the rebate on jute bags, and forming a committee to influence millers' insurance companies to raise their maximum risks on mills from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

On May 2, 1886, the association again met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. There being nothing to do, it did nothing. The executive committee, however, held a meeting in which it re-elected itself and created a new office, without salary in cash, however, by electing C. M. Palmer assistant secretary and appointing the "Northwestern Miller" as its official newspaper. At the close the millers took advantage of the special train offered by the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company to their works at Jackson, Mich. It was a pleasant time socially. The "American Miller" reported it as follows: "As a reunion of members and a return to the style of conventions popular before the Minneapolis crowd came in with a rush, on account of the purifier suits, the convention was a distinctive success. It is a little curious that many of the millers, who came into the association only to save their bacon, are now foremost in advocating the boycotting of millers who do not come in."

The next meeting was held at St. Louis, at the Cotton Exchange, on May 25, 1887. It was fairly well attended and did little beyond routine work. There were interesting discussions on South American exports, but without having any practical effect on the flour business. A resolution was framed agitating a national classification of flour, but after passage no active work in pushing it was ever done, although it is a question of great importance. The "official organ"

matter occupied the greater part of the debating time. The next annual meeting was held at Buffalo, on June 12, 1888. The attendance was large, and the interest, which by this time had largely revived, owing to the depression of prices and over-production, was mainly expressed in resolutions and discussion relative to methods of control of product and prices. Reorganization on a wider basis was also considered, it being generally perceived that the close corporation plan and the subordination of the association to its sub-executive committee were destructive of all association. The foreign bill-of-lading question also received attention. But the results died with the convention. Lacking individual interest and initiative, the work of execution being altogether left in the hands of a committee, the latter proved too weak, and the reforms of the trade attempted, while essential and receiving general acquiescence, fell flat from want of individual co-operation.

The last annual convention was held at Milwaukee, on June 11, 1889. The attendance was light. The business was mainly the hearing of reports of committees. The executive committee reported failure to interest millers into membership, and Mr. Alex. H. Smith, the chairman, recommended local and sectional organization as the first essential in millers' organization, with their aggregate force concentrated in the national body. The monopoly of the newspaper organ business was destroyed by accepting the resignation of the one previously favored, and a resolution asking the support and assistance of all journals was passed. The "resolution of thanks" expressed at Buffalo, which became for a time the scandal known as the "bogus resolution," was revived by the readoption of the original resolution. Other discussions over the bill-of-lading question, the necessity for price control, etc., were had, but action did not proceed beyond the expression from want of numbers and membership. Patents were also discussed, but they had lost their meaning from their disappearance as a leading question affecting millers. The meeting was adjourned to meet in Minneapolis.

PRODDING THE "NATIONAL."

Says the St. Louis "Miller": The farcical character of the Millers' National Association may well be judged from the following extract from the report of the secretary and the action taken by the executive committee on the point in question:

On May 29, 1890, F. Arnold, St. Cloud, Minn., advised us that the Consolidated Roller Mill Co. had sued him for infringement of Stevens' patent corrugation used on rolls which he had purchased of the Phoenix Iron Works Co. Mr. Arnold is a member of this Association, and though he purchased these rolls prior to date of our agreement with the Consolidated Roller Mill Co., they were not in use before that time, and the question arises as to this technicality. We are trying to persuade the Consolidated R. M. Co. to test their case on some one else. Mr. Arnold was advised to be present at this meeting with all evidence in the case for the inspection of the executive committee.

"We are trying to persuade the Consolidated Roller Mill Co. to test the case on some one else," says the secretary. But strange as it may seem, the "Consolidated" wouldn't be persuaded. Mr. Arnold is a one-horse miller, who bought his machinery from parties who are not now interested in the defense, and Mr. Arnold will be an easy victim. He paid his good dollars into the Association for "protection." The Association backs out on a technicality. The executive committee refuses to have anything to do with Mr. Arnold, who, an hour before he met the executive committee, was sanguine and hopeful of easy relief, afforded by his membership in the great and glorious Millers' National Association. Back of all this are a few plain unvarnished facts of vital importance to all roller-millers. The suit against Arnold is on "process." If it should stand, every miller in the United States may be compelled to pay tribute. If, by collusion with Mr. Arnold, the Millers' National Association and others, the Consolidated Roller Mill Co. should get a judgment in this case, it would be a step toward the establishment of the most dangerous monopoly yet threatened by any class of suits against the millers of America. Millers

everywhere should keep their eyes open to all facts relating to this particular case and on the maneuverings of the Millers' National Association.

MILLING PATENTS.

Among the patents granted July 1, 1890, are the following: Registered trade-mark No. 18,095. Flour. Fisher & Wise Boston, Mass. Application filed April 16, 1890. Used since March 4, 1890. "The words 'Grand Prize' and registrant's monogram 'F & W.'"

Hascal A. Hogel, Syracuse, N. Y., No. 431,055, a drier for grain and seed, comprising the combination of the rotary open-ended cylinder and furnace for heating the exterior of said cylinder, with the steam-pipe placed longitudinally within the cylinder and externally-heated pipe receiving heat from the furnace and entering the open end of the cylinder for conducting heated air into the cylinder.

Fred. W. Day, Janesville, Wis., No. 431,140, an automatic grain-weigher, comprising in combination a rising and falling receiver, a weighing device forming a support for the receiver, opening and closing devices located above the receiver and at the bottom of the receiver, a cam-wheel controlled by the rising and falling receiver, and a common connection between the cam-wheel and the opening and closing devices above and at the bottom of the receiver, whereby the opening and closing devices are simultaneously operated and the receiver prevented from assuming its normal position for a predetermined time.

Chas. R. Stanton, Stuart, Ia., No. 431,533, an automatic grain-weigher.

Among the patents granted July 8, 1890, are the following: Jesse Warrington, Indianapolis, Ind., No. 431,631, a hominy-mill.

Orville M. Morse, Jackson, Mich., No. 431,703, automatic grain-scales.

Job Short, St. Louis, Mo., No. 431,785, a grain huller and scourer.

Jacob W. Truax, Essex Junction, Vt., No. 431,789, a mill-stone-pick.

Wm. Looney, Oxford, Ind., No. 431,948, a grain measuring or weighing apparatus.

Jas. B. Martin, Grand Rapids, Mich., No. 431,951, a dust-arrester.

THE JULY CROP REPORT.

The July winter-wheat report of the Department of Agriculture represents the crop as harvested in all but its more northern latitudes. It shows some advance in condition where it was lowest in June, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and a slight decline in the Southern States. The general average is 76.2 against 78.1 last month, and the reduction is mostly in the non-commercial districts, the commercial-supply States taken together making nearly the same average as in June.

The spring-wheat average has advanced from 91.3 to 94.4. The averages of the principal States are as follows: Wisconsin 93, Minnesota 98, Iowa 95, Nebraska 88, the Dakotas 94, Montana 93, Colorado 90, Washington 93. Taken together, the winter and spring wheat makes an average of 82.1 instead of 82.4 last month.

The returns from the South are very unfavorable, indicating scarcely more than half a full crop. The vitality of the crop was greatly impaired by March frosts. The aphis has been very prevalent on the Atlantic Coast, and saturating rains have been injurious. These causes have produced a shortening of the straw and shriveling of the grain with an unusual prevalence of rust. The Hessian fly and chinch-bug appeared in some districts. After the injury from frosts that followed the lush growth of a mild winter, the crop fell an easy prey to all the plagues that infest it. A heavy reduction in condition during June is reported in Kentucky. Yield and quality as tested by the thresher are worse than was anticipated, the plants being thin on the ground, the heads slight, the berry shriveled. Ohio and West Virginia make slight reductions, the winter-killed areas disappointing

expectations, while the unscathed fields yield sound and plump grain.

In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas the least injured fields manifestly improved during June and promised better results in threshing, while the badly winter-killed were worse blighted and more chaffy than was expected. The average was slightly advanced in all these States. The wide range of local condition increases the difficulty in reporting a true average which may be more closely approximated after threshing. In some counties the grain is reported better than was anticipated. Some counties in Kansas claim 16 bushels and some 20 per acre, and one reports the best crop ever grown in quality and yield, while others admit damage and disappointment. Spring wheat in the Mississippi-river States has had abundant moisture, while there is considerable complaint of drought in the Missouri Valley.

A small increase in the area of corn is reported of about 6.10 of 1 per cent. The largest proportional extension is in the Northwest. There has been nearly 1 per cent. increase in the South. The condition of corn average 93.1 per cent. It is the lowest in the eastern part of the Ohio Valley and relatively high in the corn-growing States further west. The Southern States generally report above 90.

There has been a severe decline in the condition of oats, which has fallen from 89.8 to 81.6. It has been heaviest in the cotton States and is quite severe in the Ohio Valley. In the South, where winter oats are grown, rust has greatly injured the crop. In the West the aphis has sapped its vitality and rust has followed; straw is short and the head chaffy.

The condition of rye is 92, nearly the same as at last report. Barley has advanced from 86.4 to 88.3. The acreage of potatoes has not appreciably increased. The average condition is 91.7. It is the lowest in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

BOOMING BRAN BREAD.

Following is an advertising agent's way of booming bran bread: "People must take to eating food which has the fullest nourishment. The new process has nearly ground and bolted the life out of flour, so that bread, the staff of life, is lighter than a wheat straw. A new company in Philadelphia has started the business of making perfectly nutritious bread without the yeast or powders which is a surprise to every one who eats it, two of their muffins, with a cup of coffee, making more of a working breakfast than a whole meal besides. The company furnish a dozen forms of these cakes made from whole wheat meal mixed with water and salt, and baked by steam, the application of quick heat raising them perfectly. The brown sweet little 'breads' are gaining in favor with all brain-workers who try them. One physician well known in New York has five dozen sent by express each Monday for his supply, an excellence of the new process being that the bread is as good for a week as the day it is baked. It feeds the nerves, it satisfies the appetite, the eyes grow brighter for using it, the complexion clearer, the color richer."

Doubtless the advertising agent who wrote that paragraph knows absolutely nothing about the chemical constituents of either the "new-process" flour, which he decries, or the so-called "whole-wheat meal," which he advocates—for a consideration. It would call for an ignoramus to advocate the continual cramming of a human stomach and its appendages with absolutely indigestible and irritating material. Such ignoramuses are always to be found. The humor of the bran-fad situation lies in the fact that some of the most rabid, and of course the most ignorant, of these bran-faddists are the very people whose appearance, and whose depraved and incontrollable appetites for narcotics and exhilarating beverages, render them anything but attractive advertising specimens of the great beneficial effects of bran as a food. We know some of the victims of the bran habit, and unpleasantly dead-livered and unwholesome-boweled individuals they are, addicted hopelessly to cigarettes of the arsenic and opium stripe and to whiskey of the bilge-water sort.

We do not assert it, but we suspect that it is the horror of their self-imposed bran diet that drives them to suicidal indulgence in stimulants and narcotics. We continue to believe that the generously mixed diet enjoyed by the citizens of the United States will supply every element needed to keep those citizens in good repair, both mentally and physically. Certainly the bilious and crankish acidity of the bran-faddists does not speak well for the effects of bran-fodder on their brains. The quoted advertisement calls for cheerful things in bran-fodderers, but they are generally the opposite.

THE EXPLOSION OF FLOUR DUST.

"The detonating outburst, with serious damage to the building, which occurred recently at Brewer and Hoffman's brewery, Chicago," says the "Industrial World," "adds another to that list of mysterious explosions becoming uncommonly frequent. In attempting to explain the cause on this occasion Mr. A. M. Hoffman, one of the proprietors, said the accident was due to 'some foreign substance in the malt, probably a small flint stone, that emitted a spark when brought in contact with the steel rollers, thereby igniting the explosive mill-dust and sending the flames up the hopper like a flash.' But why should the mill dust be explosive? In the old-fashioned times, when the vast merchant mills of our day had not begun to exist, and when the machinery for grinding wheat was crude as well as scanty, the dreadful explosions of our day did not happen. Then why should they now? In 1888, we suggested that the frictional action of many wheels, belts and other revolving parts of machinery, finally charged and surcharged the entire contents of the mill with electricity, so that the outburst is merely the operation of electrical forces, inside and outside, seeking equilibrium. We again offer this theory as one worthy of scientific examination."

Commenting on this, a cotemporary says: "The theory given in the foregoing is wrong. Flour-dust explosions are known to have occurred four or five centuries ago. Before that time manufactoryes of any importance that created a dust in an inclosed room were very few and far between. The electricity formed by the machinery has nothing to do with it. If it did, we would hear of similar explosions in factories containing machinery, but not creating dust. If any one desires to know that mill dust will explode, let him place several lighted candles in a large, tight dry-goods box, and by means of a long rope, which will enable the operator to remain at a distance, cast a cloud of mill-dust upon the candles. An explosion may not occur the first, second or third time, but whenever the dust and air are mixed in the right proportion, an explosion will occur."

The name "Johnny-cake" is said to be derived from "journey-cake," because emigrants journeying from New England to the West were obliged to bake their Indian-meal cakes in the ashes of their camp fires.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOLTING CLOTH.

Do not order your cloth until you have conferred with us. It will pay you, both in point of quality and price. We are prepared with special facilities for this work. Write us before you order.

CASE MANUFACTURING CO..
Columbus, Ohio.

Office and Factory, 5th Street, north of Naughton.

TOLEDO MILL PICKS AND STONE TOOL MFG. CO.

Manufacturer

and Dresser of

MILL PICKS.

Made of the best double-refined English cast steel. All work guaranteed. For terms and warranty, address, **GEO. W. HEARTLEY**, No. 297 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio. Send for Circular.

N. B.—All Mill Picks ground and ready for use (bot old and new) before leaving the shop. No time and money lost grinding rough and newly dressed Picks. All come to hand ready for use.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Coupling, Machine and Jobbing, Etc., Etc.



A NEW USE OF WIRE.—One of the recent devices made of wire is a chain for a sprocket-wheel. It is made of steel wire bent up and joined together so perfectly that the folds of the belt appear like a small metallic ladder reaching from one wheel to the other, and, instead of sprocket-wheels, gear-wheels are used of so fine a pitch that the links take in four teeth at once. In this way a fraction of a tooth can be obtained in the velocity ratio, a result that would be impossible where sprockets are used.

GENERAL NOTES.

IT is estimated that over eight tons of diamonds have been unearthed in the South African fields during the last 18 years; this represents a total value of \$275,000,000.

POINTS IN MILLING.

OUTSPOKEN hostility to the "short system" in milling appears to have evaporated. The houses and journals that were most bitterly opposed to the shortening of the processes of flour-making, two years ago, have discovered that the shortening has been accomplished, and that it is likely to stay. It is not an uncommon thing to find large mills that have "drawn in on their system and lengthened out in their output," as one observer said to me recently. I hear of "drawn-in" plants that claim to have "lengthened out" their output very considerably, one from 600 to 800, a second from 300 to 400, a third from 900 to 1,200 barrels a day, and I have not been able to learn that their flour has been in any way unsatisfactory to their patrons. In these cases the systems were "drawn in" from five breaks to three breaks, and, despite all the dreadful predictions made concerning them, these mills have gone on grinding and selling just as well as, and doubtless more profitably than, their five-break neighbors.

BESIDES all this, some of the former opponents of short-system milling are now advertising short-system outfits. This peculiar fact is more surprising than anything else connected with the whole innovation adopted by American flour-makers.

A GREAT institution is that "Millers' National Association"! I took in the Minneapolis convention in June, and I attended all the meetings that any one else attended, but never a word did I hear about flour-making. For a "millers' convention" it certainly was a peculiar gathering. I had a good time, and so did all the others who were in attendance, but what we all did not know about milling before we went we all did not know afterward. It was "Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out" with a vengeance.

ALLOW me to suggest to the managers of the association that they in the future put at least a little milling in their programme of exercises at their meetings. That is the only way they will ever be able to get millers to attend. The Minneapolis gathering was a farce, so far as milling goes, and many of the picnickers are ready to admit the truth of that rather harsh statement.

OUR old friend, the buhr, is still bobbing up serenely here and there. Many modern mills are running on a combination of rolls and buhrs. I predict that within five years there will be hardly a roller mill in the country that will not be using the buhr for the reduction of middlings. This is as it should be. The buhr is a most valuable aid in reducing middlings, so valuable that millers really can not afford to be without it. The lament on the disappearance of the buhr miller should not be chanted just yet. American flour-makers are too practical men to throw aside any instrumentality that has such merits as the buhr undoubtedly

has. They are wise enough not to be too conservative. Change does not frighten them. They rather like it. They are willing to try systems, to test proposed changes, and to do whatever is necessary to achieve success. This spirit makes them willing to reinstate the buhr after they have once thrown it out. This many of them are doing, and many others will follow their example.

COMPLAINTS are heard here and there concerning the new winter wheat. According to reports from important sections where harvesting is going on or done, the new grain is not always smooth and plump. It shows a good deal of wrinkled, shrunken coat in some quarters, and it is to be feared that the defects are going to be almost as bad as the most gloomy reports have indicated. (Later reports appear to contradict this statement of our contributor.—ED. MILLING WORLD.)

MANY mill-owners have become convinced that automatic sprinkling systems are not very reliable in flour-mills. Recent disastrous fires in mills equipped with these vaunted "safe-guards" are responsible for the distrust felt by millers concerning the value of automatic sprinklers. If rolls and purifiers were no more to be depended upon than these automatic sprinklers, they would soon be thrown out of the mills. The small reduction in insurance rates that is to be secured by equipping a plant with automatic sprinklers would not pay for putting in the sprinklers in many years. It's a one-sided business all the way through. It is not convenient to "test" a sprinkler in a flour-mill, that is, to test it thoroughly as it should be tested in case of fire. To "wet down" a mill from top to bottom implies a good deal of discomfort and expense, and yet that would be the only way to "test" a sprinkler. A practical "test" alone would be of any value, and no miller in the world would be willing to have his plant deluged from cellar to garret. Probably those sprinklers that failed to work when fire demanded their services were never actually in condition to work properly. Without a practical working test everything is problematic. The sprinkler may work, or it may not. I would like to know if ever a flour-mill was really saved from destruction by an automatic sprinkling system. Who can give me information on this point? (We refer our contributor to the following letter, dated June 30, 1890, sent by the vice-president of the Christian Bros. Flour Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., to the manufacturers of a sprinkler. It runs: "Your favor of the 28th in regard to fire in our mill received. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. on June 6th last that the machine man discovered the upper bearing to one of the brush machines was hot; he took a pail of water and commenced cooling it off. About the same time a man on the floor below discovered water dripping through the floor above him. He at once gave the alarm and the mill was shut down. Upon examination it was found the sprinkler in the fan-spout just in front of the fan had gone off, and of course prevented any fire from getting into the spout, and which I am confident saved our mill from burning. Upon opening the machine it was found that the inside had been on fire; the box was rebabbited, a new sprinkler hose put on and the mill started in about an hour.")

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, *has ruined more stomachs than alcohol*. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.

Union Cycle Mfg. Co.

—MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED—



Union Safety and
Springfield Roadster
BICYCLES.

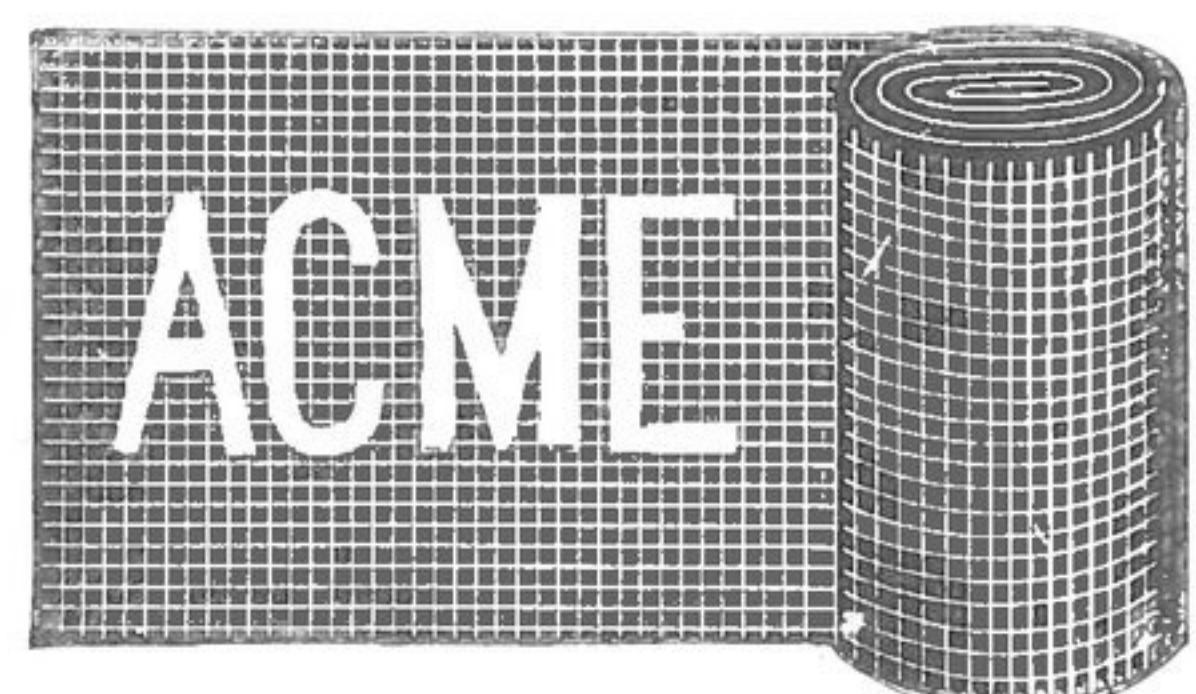
Highlandville, — Mass.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CORN AND COB CRUSHER IN THE WORLD.

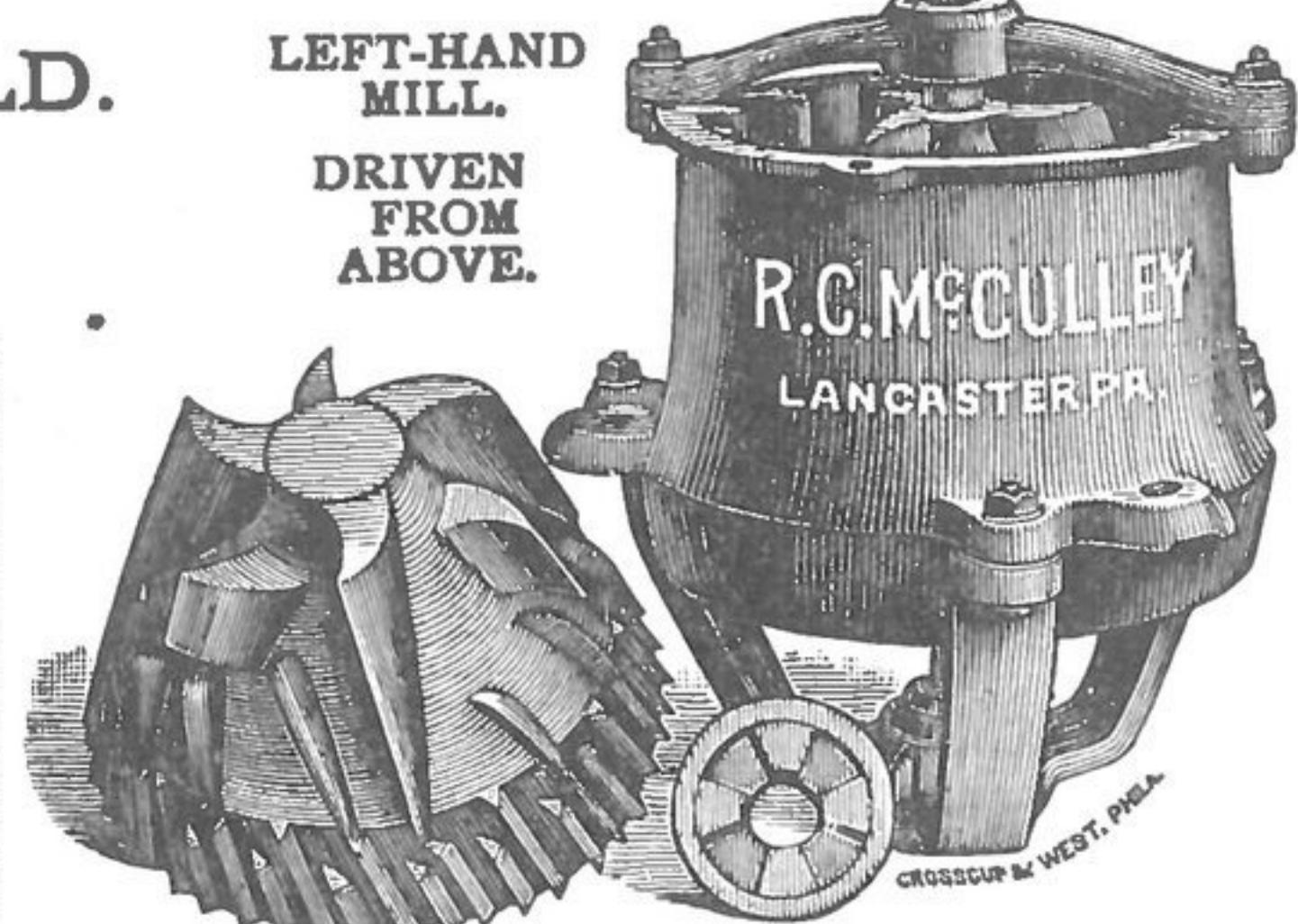
All wearing parts cast of a steel mixture. Notice difference in construction. Most area where most work is done, where all other crushers have least area where most work is done. Low priced machinery is not the cheapest, considering durability and efficiency. Sent on 30 days' trial when satisfactory reference is furnished.

Please Send for Circulars.

R. C. McCULLEY, LANCASTER, PENN.



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WIRE CLOTH
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Brooklyn Wire Cloth Works,
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MILL.
DRIVEN
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CROSSUP BY WEST, PHILA.

FILL CAVITIES AND SEAMS
WITH OUR FRENCH BUHR STONE
CEMENT
CUTS AS WELL AS STONE ITSELF.
CUTTER & WOOD,
(Successors to Union Stone Co.)
35 ARCH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

“ELECTRIC” BELT DRESSING.

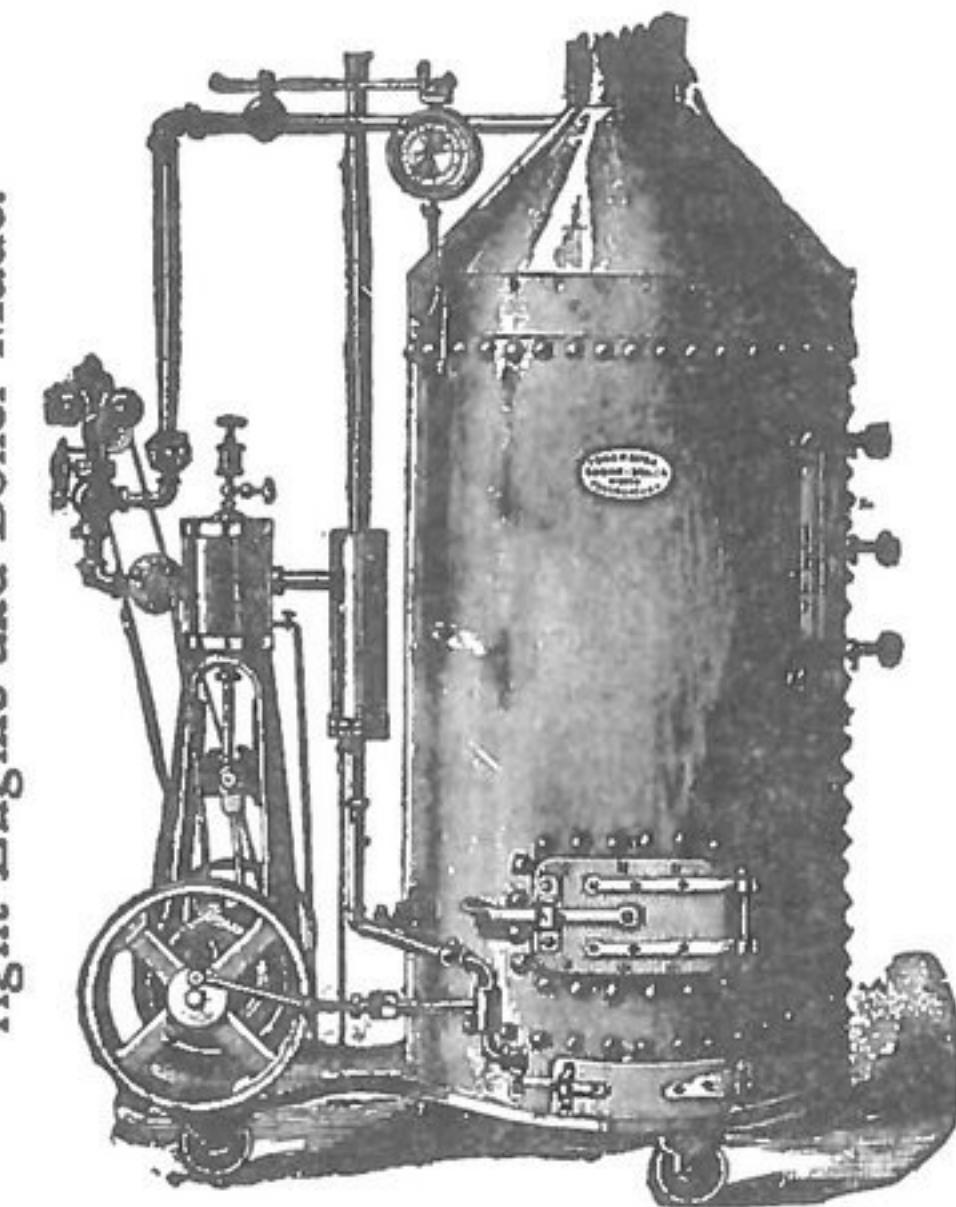
A WONDERFUL LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, suitable for Leather, Rubber, Cotton or Rawhide Belting. Belts dressed with this dressing will last twice as long and transmit 100 per cent. more power. Save your Belting and prevent heating of journals by running them under a reduced tension. Sold on approval to responsible parties. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS

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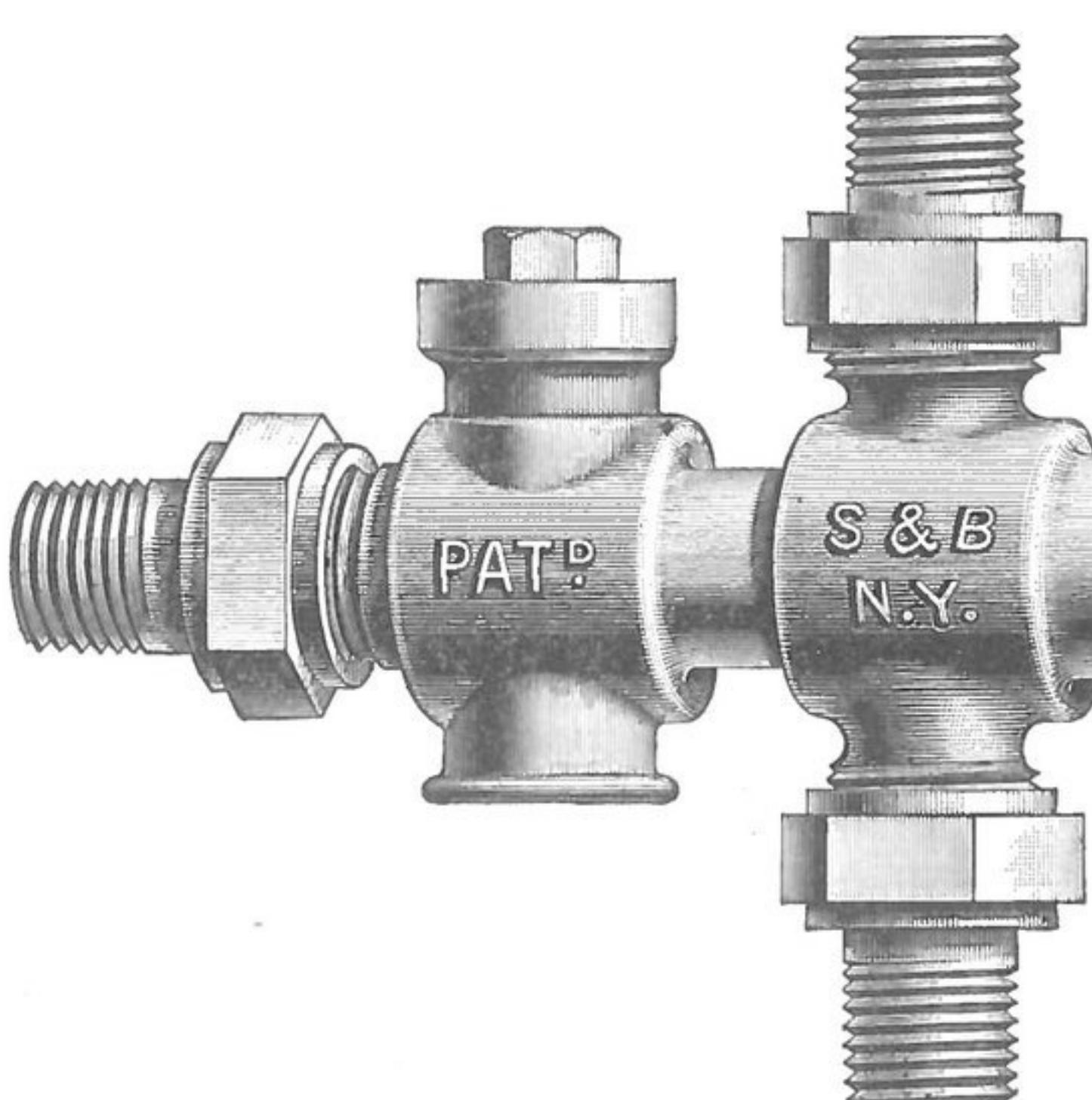
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Pressure Gauges for all Purposes
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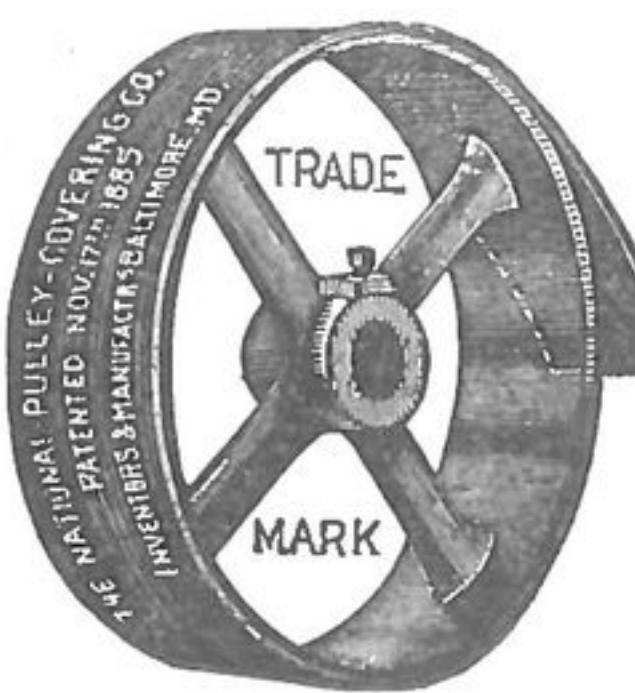
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NO. 18 SO. CANAL ST.,
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KEEP YOUR BELTS FROM SLIPPING

And Save Your Power by Using FRICTION COVERING for Pulleys. Agents Wanted. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Easily Applied. No Rivets. Effective.

NATIONAL PULLEY COVERING CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



Alamosa, Col., men build a mill.
 Baltimore, Md., men project a hominy mill.
 Gill & Bush, Perry, Fla., project a grist-mill.
 Mr. Malin, Gainesville, Ark., builds a roller mill.
 Davis & Christie, Rowlandville, Md., enlarge mill.
 W. H. Power, French Camp, Miss., projects a mill.
 Geo. W. Wilkins, Kinderhook, N. Y., projects a mill.
 Tyler & Co.'s elevator, Staley, Ill., burned; loss \$8,000.
 The Delta Flour Mill Co., Limited's, mill, Delta, Pa., burned.
 W. J. Jenkins, Leatherman, N. C., wants machinery to equip a corn and flouring-mill.
 The City Elevator, Decatur, Tex., burned; loss \$10,000; insurance \$5,000; fire incendiary.
 J. Petrie's flour-mill, Mishicot, Wis., burned; loss \$12,000; insurance \$5,500; fire incendiary.
 The North Dakota Elevator, Edmonds, N. D., was struck by lightning and burned on July 7.
 The Northern Grain Mercantile Co.'s flour-mill, Ashland, N. C., will grind 700 barrels daily.
 The Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C., will rebuild their burned grist-mill; machinery is wanted.
 B. A. Lockwood's elevator, Sheldahl, Ia., burned; loss \$30,000; fully insured; origin of fire unknown.
 The Crescent Roller Mill Co., Mammoth Spring, Ark., has changed its title to the Mammoth Spring Roller Mill Co.
 The elevators of Geo. Knowles and of the Asmuth Malt & Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis., lost \$5,500 by fire; fully insured.
 Grosvenor & Co., Jonesville, Mich., are building a 35,000-bushel elevator. They want new machinery for their flour-mill.
 Ritterskamp & Sons' flouring-mill, Freelandsville, Ind., burned; loss \$10,000, with \$4,000 insurance; the mill was recently refitted.
 Monroe, La., men have organized the Ouachita Milling & Mfg. Co., capital stock \$80,000, to build flour and saw-mills; machinery is wanted.
 Jefferson, Ia., men have raised a bonus to secure a large flouring-mill. Work begins at once, and the new mill will be ready to grind on September 1.
 B. F. Smith and others, Baltimore, Md., incorporated the Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., capital stock \$40,000, to build a hominy mill; machinery is wanted.
 Recent estimates of the Kansas wheat crop vary. The Kansas City *Star* says: "This year's winter-wheat crop of Kansas is estimated at 22,473,220 bushels, from 1,605,230 acres. The acreage of spring wheat is 114,839 acres, which at 11 bushels to the acre would make the total wheat crop of the State 23,736,449 bushels." The Topeka *Capital* says: "The Kansas wheat crop this year is probably exceeded by one only in the history of this State thus far. In 1884 we raised 48,000,000 bushels, but it brought us only 40 cents a bushel. In 1890 we will raise about 40,000,000 bushels, but it will bring us 60 cents, or \$4,000,000 more than the biggest crop ever before raised." The *Modern Miller* says that the Kansas wheat crop is "full 30,000,000 bushels."

Kansas has a fine wheat crop. A Kansas City dispatch dated July 4 says: New wheat is already rapidly moving from the farms of Kansas toward Kansas City. Never before in the history of the State has the crop been harvested in better condition. The bright sunshiny days of June, scarcely broken by a shower, have given the farmers the opportunity of getting their wheat harvested in prime condition. The prices are not all that the farmers who have been listening to all the talk about dollar wheat could have hoped or wished, but many are looking for better things by and by. Advices generally are to the effect that the dry weather has not

damaged the corn to any considerable extent, but there is a little anxiety on the part of the farmers in many sections over the continued sunshine. New wheat is bringing anywhere from 75 to 80 cents. The yield will be nearly as much this year estimated in bushels as last year, because the wheat is heavier. Wheat this year is weighing 60, 61 and 62 pounds per measured bushel, and this is a rare event in any section of the country. Prospects are good for corn which has not been damaged by the dry weather.

The Manitoba Local Government bulletin upon the crops gives the following comparative statistics

	1889.	1890.
Acres under wheat.....	623,245	746,058
" " oats.....	218,744	235,534
" " barley.....	80,238	66,035
" " peas.....	1,491	1,170
" " flax.....	13,333	14,420
" " potatoes.....	11,941	10,812
" " roots.....	4,075	7,977
" fallowed for crop.....	141,935	189,792
" fall plowed for crop.....	417,934	550,171
" spring plowed for crop.....	333,623	322,310
Total prepared for crop.....	893,402	1,053,263

THE MILLING WORLD reprints the full list of names of millers who had declared their intention to attend the convention, as given by the *Northwestern Miller* the first day of the meeting, and calls it "a full list of members comprising the Millers' National Association." If this statement had been true the showing would have been quite satisfactory as it was, but the fact is that the list contained several names of millers who were not members of the National, and did not include a large number of members who failed to appear. For instance, there are about 73 millers in the Nebraska association, which is allied to the National, but only two are given in the list. More than that, however, attended the meeting. When Brother Van Fredenberg quotes the "Yahoo" he should be more circumspect.—*Modern Miller*. We were not aware that we were quoting the "Yahoo." The list we published was taken from another source, and it was so printed as to lead us into the error of supposing that the list was a complete one of the membership of the National Association. We are not posted on "Yahoo" matters. We see all the real milling journals, but we have no care to see or quote from an exporters' journal like the "Yahoo."

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated July 8, says: The Interstate Commerce Commission was to-day engaged in hearing the case of the Kauffman Milling Company, of St. Louis, against the Missouri Pacific and about twenty other western and southwestern railroad companies. The charge in this case is that defendant companies levy and collect for the transportation of flour from St. Louis and other northern and western points to points in Texas a greater rate than they charge for the transportation of wheat between the same points, making a differential rate between wheat and its manufactured product, flour, of five cents more per 100 pounds, and that this differential is an unjust and illegal discrimination against complainant. Defendants in their answer deny that this differential rate is unjust or unreasonable, and hold that it ought to be greater than it is, because of the increased cost of handling flour over that of handling wheat. It is also alleged on behalf of certain of the companies that if the roads were to charge the same for the transportation of wheat and grain from Kansas and Missouri points to Texas points as for flour, the Texas flour-mills would be unable to compete with the mills in those States. The Texas millers appear in the case as interveners in support of the position of the railway companies.

Good Housekeeping for July 5 opens with an article of much interest and merit on "The Teeth," which should be perused especially by mothers and others having the care of children; while "Our Dinner Club" will particularly interest those who delight to entertain small parties of friends at dinner in a pleasing but inexpensive manner. Several papers treat of children, their dress and care, and in fact no department of the household is overlooked. With this model magazine for a guide, the most inexperienced young housekeeper can not go far wrong in the conduct of her domestic affairs. Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass., Publishers.



W.A.BINGHAM,
 MANUFACTURER OF
FLOUR SACKS.
 178 Duane Street,
 New York, MILLERS' FLOUR SACKS A SPECIALTY.



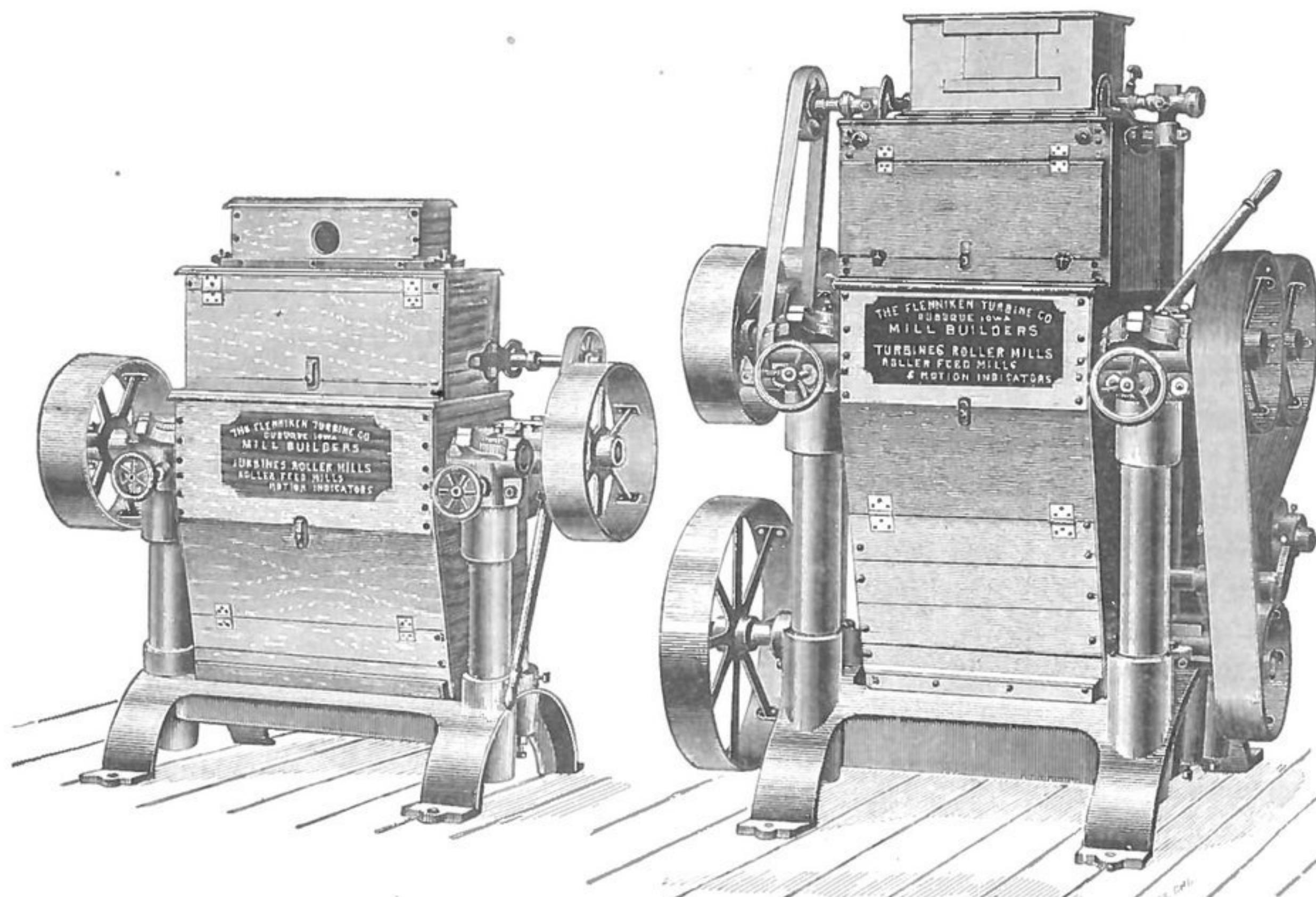
THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST.
 THE PATRONAGE of the MILLING TRADE is MOST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

ONE REDUCTION TO THE FRONT!

*Ye jolly millers, one and all,
Who granulate with burrs,*

A Moses has Come to Deliver You from Egypt. Cease Trying to Make Bricks without Straw. The Red Sea of Expense Has Been Divided.

The Wilderness of Reductions has Been Shortened. There is Manna in Abundance for Those Who Believe. Listen to the Glad Tidings of Great Joy!



ONE REDUCTION ON ROLLS IS A SUCCESS! Two years of experience in a dozen States, with all kinds of Wheat and diversified climates, has justified us in recommending its adoption in place of burrs in each and every case, whether for grinding Wheat, Rye or Buckwheat. We have perfected Roller Mills, Bolts and Scalpers peculiarly adapted to the wants of Small Mills, and all our machines *infringe no patents*, and no claims are made that they do.

Having consummated a bargain with **MR. O. C. RITTER**, the author and patentee of **One Reduction**, which gives us the *exclusive right* to construct mills under his patents, our patrons in the future will receive a license from Mr. Ritter.

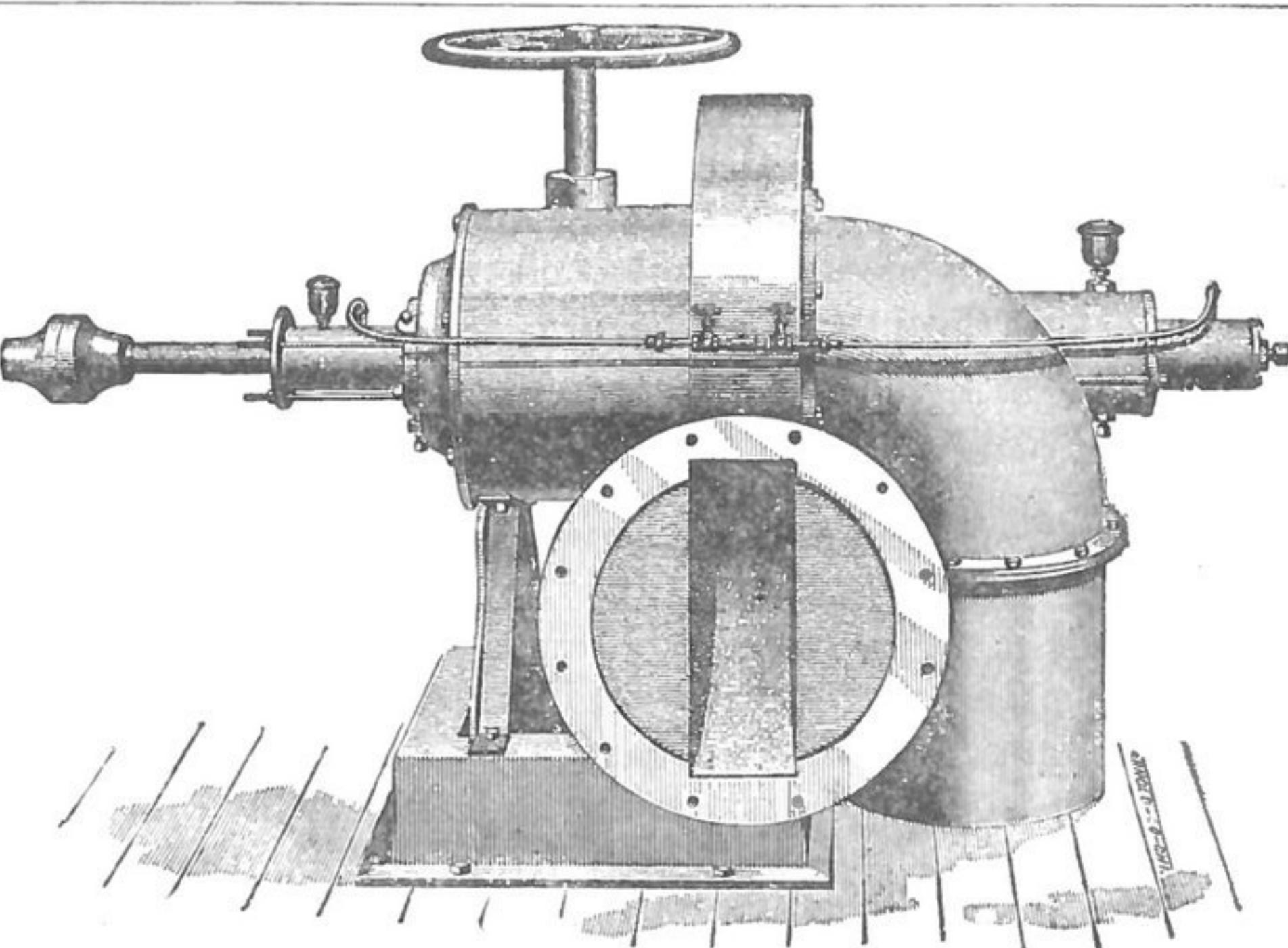
SPECIALTIES! { Graham Roller Mills, Round Reels and Scalpers, Sectional Round Reels, Grain Separators, Motion Indicators. Before buying any of these machines send for our prices and descriptive circulars. } **SPECIALTIES!**
Second-Hand Machinery, and Bargains in Every Line.

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The Best Turbines!

VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL,
With or Without Iron Flumes,

— BUILT BY THE —



Flenniken Turbine Co.
DUBUQUE, - IOWA.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

BELFAST, Ireland, boasts of an electric grist-mill on one of its wharves, the power being delivered by a 39-horse-power Thomson-Houston motor. The mill is equipped with a set of stones and one roller-mill, and it can turn out from 300 to 400 bushels of meal per day.

THE short supply of oats in Russia has compelled French contractors and Government agents to send to the United States for oats for the cavalry horses of the republic. American oats are drier than Russian, which is a decided advantage when such large quantities have to be stored in the military depots.

A VERY important measure is the motion recently made in the German Reichstag to reduce the duty on grain to the standard of 1887. A comparison of figures, showing the duties as they are now and as they were in 1887, will signify the importance of the proposed reduction:

	Duties in 1887.	Present Duties.
Wheat.....	3.— Mark.	5.— Mark.
Rye	3.— "	5.— "
Oats.....	1.50 "	4.— "
Legumes.....	1.— "	2.— "
Barley.....	1.50 "	2.25 "
Corn	1.— "	2.— "
Malt.....	3.— "	4.— "
Flour.....	7.50 "	10.50 "

THE Russian Minister of Finance recently issued a colored map showing the condition of the wheat and rye crops in European Russia on May 19. According to this map the northeastern departments were more or less unsatisfactory; the southern departments, with one or two exceptions, good, and the western provinces very good. Since that date heavy rains have fallen, which have somewhat impaired the outlook for the winter-sown crops, although, according to advices of the 13th of June from Odessa, no serious harm had so far been done, but a continuance of wet and cold weather would be very prejudicial. On the whole, therefore, it is doubtful whether the Russian crop this year will prove to be anything beyond, even if it reach, a full average of about 240,000,000 bushels.

SAYS the London "Millers' Gazette" of June 23: The weather this week has been mild but very unsettled. The wheat plant is not making the progress that is desired, and from present appearances harvest generally will be at least a fortnight later than the average; nor are the reports as to the condition entirely favorable. A leading farmer in Lincolnshire writes that the prospects are by no means brilliant. A hot, dry July may, of course, work wonders, but a "dripping" July will this season prove disastrous, predisposed as the plant seems to be to mildew and rust. In France, too, the reports have become very varied in tone, and distinctly less favorable than they were a few weeks ago. In the important wheat-growing departments in the North the plant is backward and at this particular season requires warmth and dryness. Cold, wet weather has already prejudiced the crop in the western departments. Belgium and Holland also want warmer weather, and Germany now begins to complain of rust in wheat, and of injury by the recent frosts to the rye plant. The greatest falling off, however, seems to be in Hungary and Roumania—in the former country owing to the spread of rust, and in the latter country in consequence of the continued heavy rains. In South Russia, according to advices of the 13th inst., the prospect remained good in spite of a fortnight's wet weather; but unless there was a speedy improvement serious damage was anticipated. Reports from the Crimea, on the other hand, speak very unfavorably of the outlook, although it was expected that the spring-sown corn would partly revive with good rains. In Podolia wheat prospects are described as "good," and rye "splendid"; and in Kiew the winter-wheat crop is considered to be excellent.

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Treasurer Seamans was on hand with an admonition, when, in voting on the new constitution, only a few feeble "ayes" were heard. He stated that the milling press was belligerant and therefore a standing vote should be taken, whereupon fully fifteen millers stood up to be counted. That was quite enough, as it was unanimous. It was characteristic of the listlessness that pervaded the entire proceedings. Nobody cared especially what was done, except the parties who arranged matters beforehand. A resolution to lynch the mayor of Minneapolis or to sack St. Paul would have passed without inquiry and with good-natured complaisance in the infinite wisdom of the fellows who were pulling the strings.—*Chicago "American Miller."*

The National Millers' Association of the United States, at their annual convention held at Minneapolis on June 17, 18 and 19, adopted a new constitution. The "small miller" will have little chance in the association, as the voting on all important questions will be done on the basis of the daily capacity of the mills represented.—*Chicago "German-American Miller."*

The corn crop has made good progress, but it is as yet too early to give any definite or satisfactory estimate of the yield, but the enormous crop of last year is not likely to be equaled this year.—*New York "Produce Exchange Reporter."*

Manitobans are already getting into a stew over the trouble they are going to experience getting their big wheat crop to market.—*Chicago "Daily Business."*

Reports are favorable for good crops of grain, and the business portion of the community are encouraged to once more look on the bright side of life.—*Toronto, Canada, "Millers' Gazette."*

As far as enthusiasm over the business deliberations of the convention are concerned, the fourteenth annual meeting of the Millers' National Association has thus far been a farce. Not one-fourth of the delegates have yet put in an appearance at Harmonia Hall, though the lobby of the West and the rooms in the hostelry reserved for the millers are crowded throughout the day. The inference is that the actual business of the day is transacted in the lobby, and this inference is borne out in fact.—*Minneapolis "Journal," June 18.*

LOOKS LIKE KERFLUMMING.

This number of the "Merchant, Miller and Manufacturer" closes the fifth volume. Unless negotiations now pending are consummated, the further publication will be discontinued, not on account of necessary support, but that the present managers' engagements are such as to preclude further connection with the journal. There is every reason to believe that the paper will be continued and vastly improved under different control.—*St. Louis "Merchant, Miller & Manufacturer."*

We warned the above-named journal, when it started, that it had loaded itself with sufficient cognomen to insure its early death from spavin or strained back. There is no doubt that the paper, if it does live at all, will be "vastly improved." It surely could not be worse controlled than it has been. Any change would necessarily be for the better. It has been about the funniest periodical of the nineteenth century, and we are sorry it must kick the bucket at so tender an age.

CATARRH.

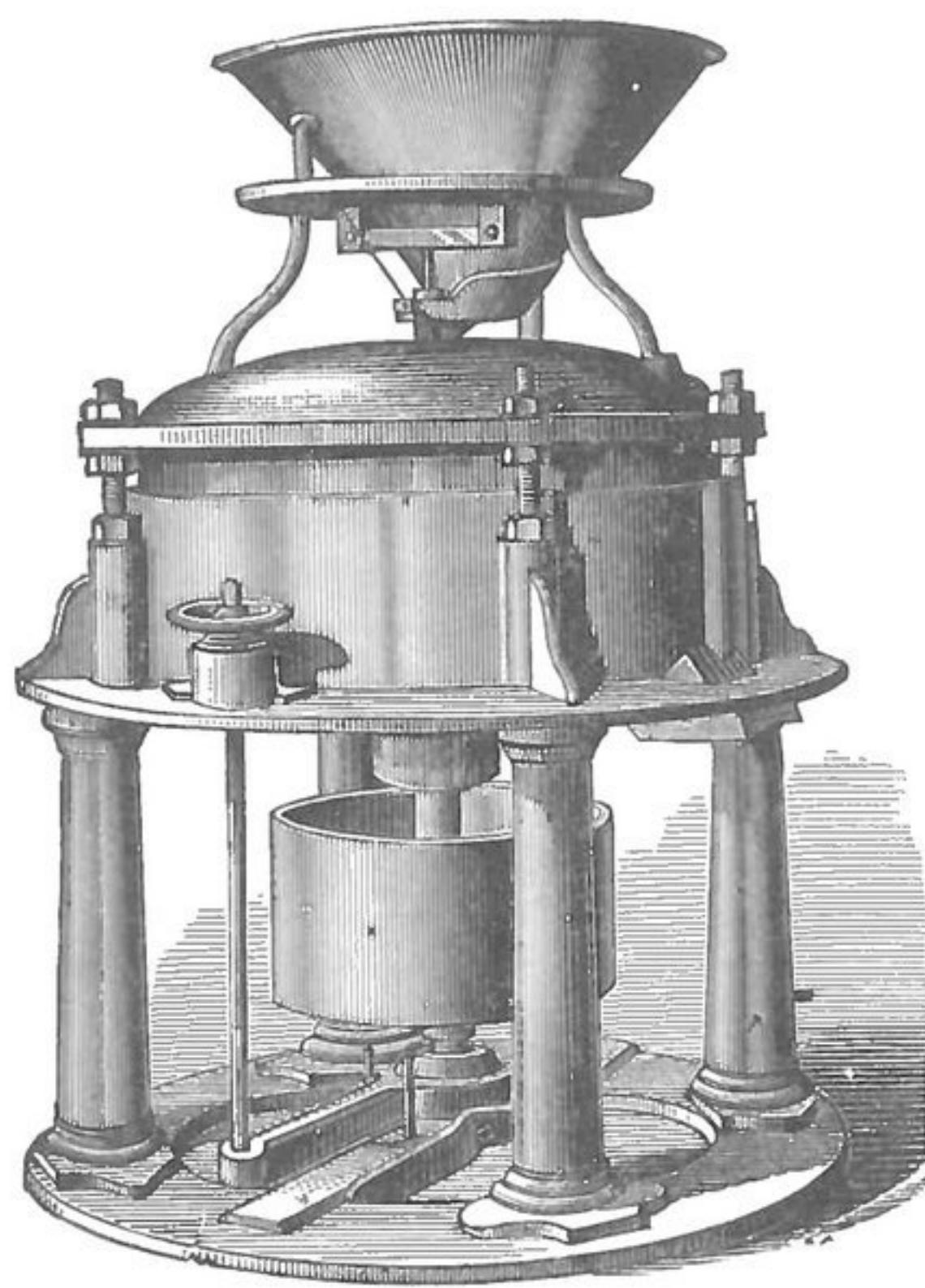
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

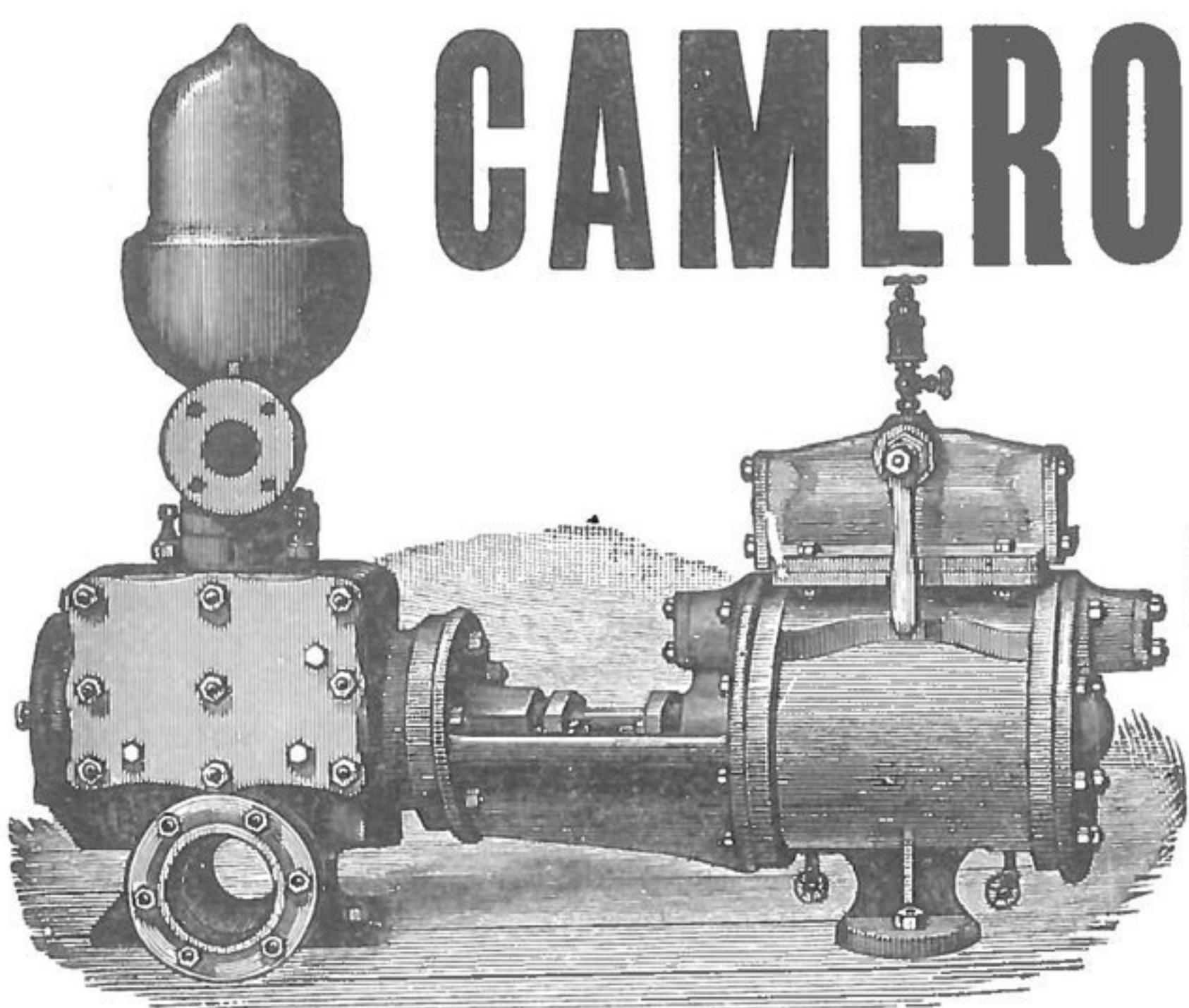
Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

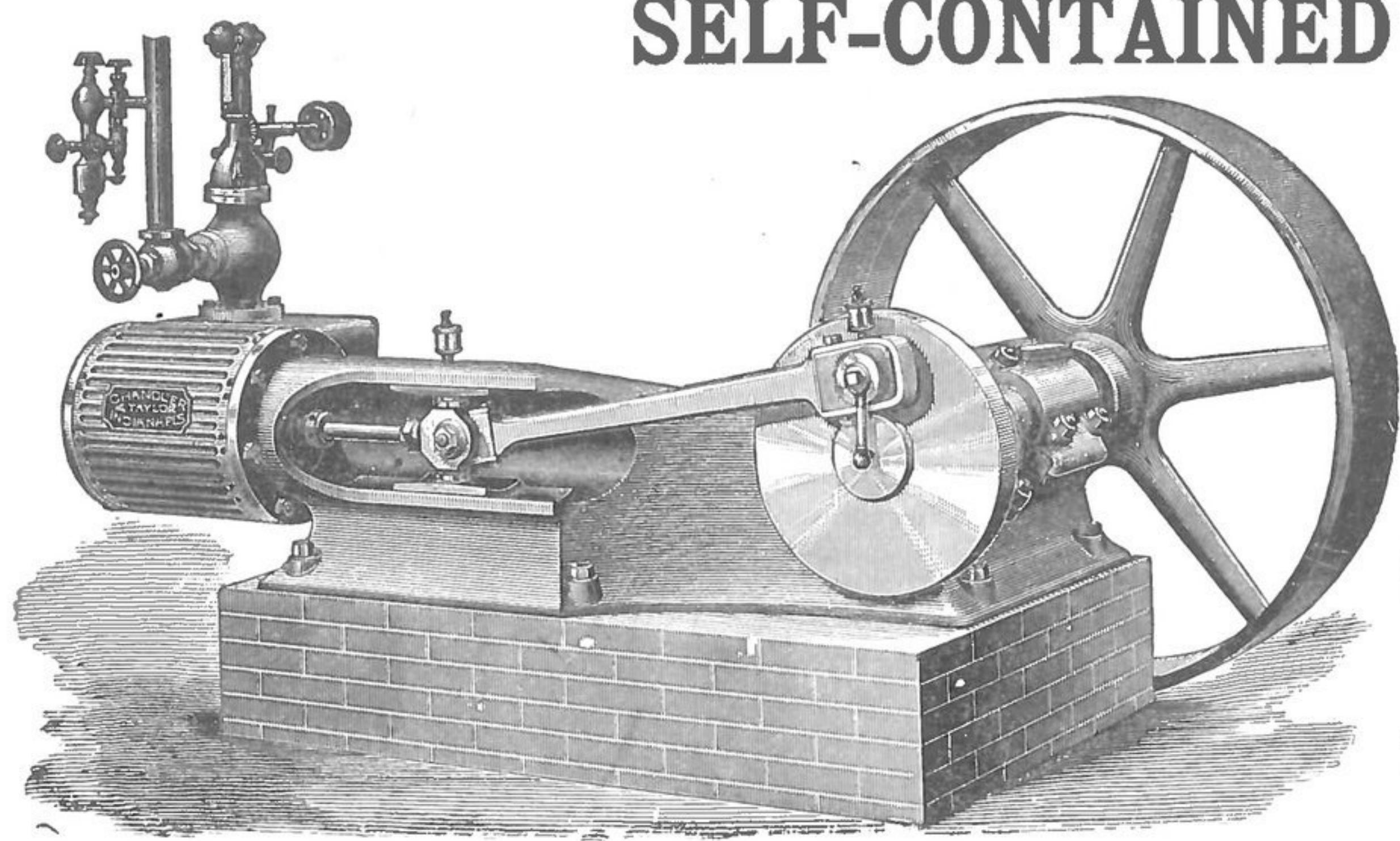
Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.



MUNSON BROS., UTICA, N. Y.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
PORTABLE MILLS
FOR CORN AND FEED GRINDING,
—WITH—
FRENCH BUHR and ESOPUS STONES
Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Etc., and General
Mill Furnishings.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.



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"NO OUTSIDE VALVE GEAR."
Steam, Air & Vacuum Pumps in Every Variety
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THE A. S. CAMERON STEAM PUMP WORKS
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SELF-CONTAINED STEAM ENGINES
Stationary or
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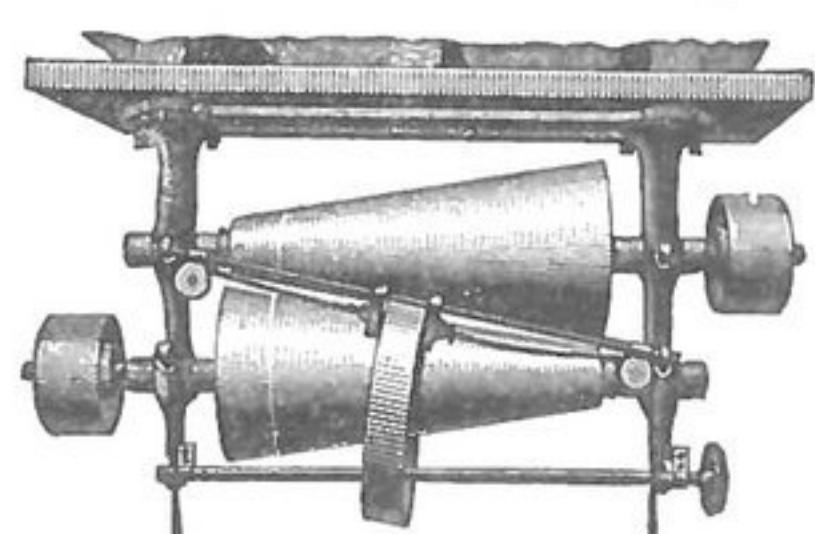
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Prices Greatly Reduced.

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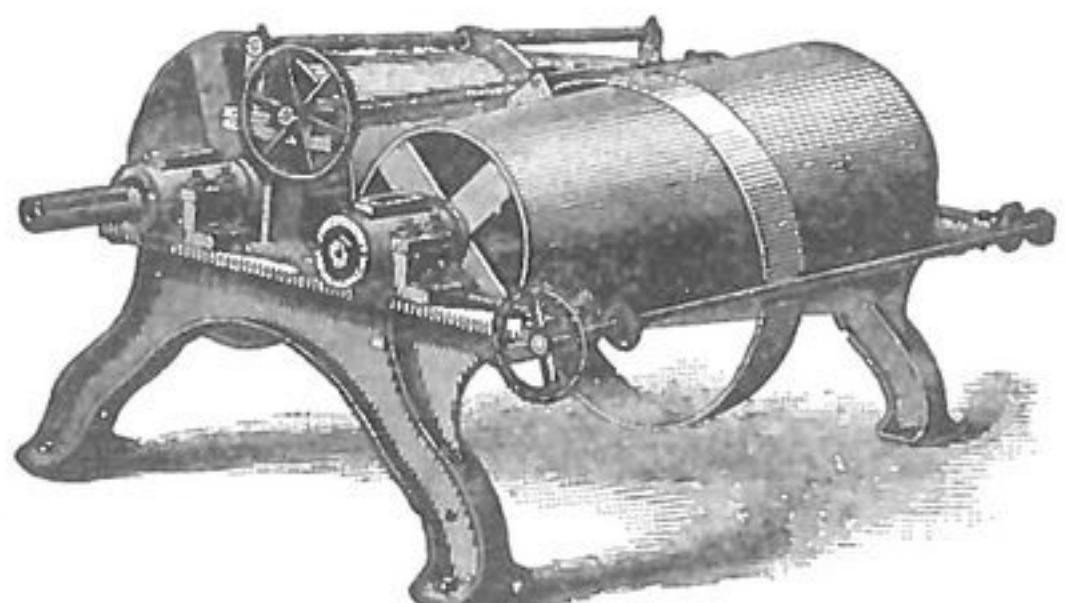
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Engines, Saw-Mills and Drain Tile
Machinery a Specialty.

THE EVANS FRICTION CONE & FRICTIONAL GEARING

"PATENTED."



This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is fluctuating. All sizes made from $\frac{1}{2}$ Horse Power to 50 Horse Power. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



EVANS FRICTION CONE CO., 85 Water St., BOSTON.

This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is fluctuating. All sizes made from $\frac{1}{2}$ Horse Power to 50 Horse Power. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.





OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12, 1890.

Friday and Saturday of last week were holidays, and the bulls and bears devoted the time to torpedoes, fire-crackers and tinted lemonade.

Monday brought decidedly higher and more active markets on bad weather reports at home and abroad, and on bulling in Chicago. Hot and dry weather in the Northwest was reported. European reports included rumors of war and very unfavorable weather for grain. In New York July wheat closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., after selling at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Atlantic port receipts were 218,646, exports 55,121, and options 4,128,000 bushels. July corn closed at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 202,720, exports 521,761, and options 1,344,000 bushels. July oats closed at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 158,500, exports 50,582, and options 235,000 bushels. All the northwestern reports indicated exceedingly hot weather, implying great danger to the growing crops. Wheat flour was brisker and firmer generally. Receipts included 6,488 sacks and 22,938 barrels, and exports 14,025 sacks and 3,380 barrels. The minor lines were firmer generally. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was as follows:

	1890.	1889.	1888.
	July 5.	July 6.	July 7.
Wheat.....	19,638,475	13,955,953	23,031,727
Corn.....	14,463,469	9,493,611	10,170,395
Oats.....	4,639,558	5,686,763	4,449,609
Rye.....	629,014	858,321	173,581
Barley.....	462,614	376,428	154,112

Tuesday brought lower and realizing markets on better weather reports at home and abroad. July wheat closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 118,048, exports 163,000, and options 3,444,000 bushels. July corn closed at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 299,835, exports 275,204, and options 1,480,000 bushels. July oats closed at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 140,673, exports 23,175, and options 325,000 bushels. Wheat flour was irregular and more active, with fair export inquiry for spring No. 1 and clear winter straights. Receipts were 4,751 sacks and 30,867 barrels, and exports 7,040 sacks and 5,239 barrels. The minor lines were quiet and featureless.

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the week mentioned:

	1890.	1889.
	July 8.	July 9.
Wheat and flour, qrs....	2,415,000	1,893,000
Corn, qrs.....	629,000	386,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week and for the same week last year:

	1890.	1889.
	July 8.	July 9.
Wheat, qrs.....	630,000	461,000
Corn, qrs.....	277,000	380,000

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week, the previous week and for the same week in previous year were as follows:

	1890.	1890.	1889.
	July 8.	July 1.	July 9.
Wheat, qrs.....	364,000	217,000	230,000
Corn, qrs.....	212,000	113,000	170,000
Four, bbls.....	116,000	121,000	145,000

Wednesday brought irregular markets, opening easier and closing higher, on conflicting weather reports from the West. Kansas reported bad weather for wheat, and corn-crop reports were generally bad, drouth being reported in connection with excessive heat. July wheat closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 84,519, exports 37,611, and options 1,512,000 bushels. July corn closed at 43c., with receipts 188,441, exports 183,110, and options 872,000 bushels.

The weather reports were bad for corn, but the market did not advance. July oats closed at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 109,477, exports 35,884, and options 235,000 bushels. Rye grain was firmly held at 56@57c. for Western delivered, 57@57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Canada, 57@59c. for State, and 54@56c. for car lots on track. Malt was in good request and firm at old prices as follows: 85@90c for city-made Canada, 80@85c. for country do 75@78c. for six-rowed and 68@70c. for two-rowed asked. Mill-feed was firm and in good demand at old prices, with a better undertone, and bids for large lines refused at current prices running ahead. Quotations: 40 and 60-lb. at 60c. and 100-lb. at 70c.

Wheat flour was steady on winters, which are in fair demand and limited supply. Dealers got full prices on these lines, especially on straights and patents, as the mills west are between old and new crop of wheat, and can not pay the prices for the former and make flour at current prices, while it is too early to use the latter, hence winter patents will bring as much as springs. There was also a good trade demand for spring clears to arrive, which were not as plentiful as patents. Winter patents sold in New York at \$5.20@5.25, winter straights at \$4.50@4.60, city mills for West Indies \$4.45@4.50. Receipts were 4,325 sacks and 20,875 barrels, and exports 2,800 sacks and 8,380 barrels.

Rye flour was in fair demand at \$3.00@3.25. Corn products were higher by 10c. on kiln dried stock, and buyers held off generally. Quotations included the following: Coarse bag meal 80@84c.; fine yellow 90@95c.; fine white 95@98c.; Southern and Western in bbls. \$2.35@2.50; yellow granulated \$2.60@2.70; white do \$2.70@2.80; flour \$3.00@3.30; Brandywine \$2.55.

Specimens of the weather and crop reports of the day were as follows: A St. Louis dispatch read: "Have just returned from trip through southern Illinois and Indiana. Wheat in Illinois I do not think over 60 per cent., Indiana 74 and Ohio 75 to 80 per cent. of an average crop. Corn in Illinois rather small and quite irregular; will take good weather to make full crop. Indiana crop looks better and much of the corn is waist high. Ohio best of all, and as a rule looks well; all of these States need rain, Illinois most of all; but the corn is not burnt up as reported, by any means, and good rains in the next week or ten days would save the bulk of corn and offer fair promise of a good average crop." The following from Lawrence, Kan., July 8: "Chancellors of the State University have prepared a chart showing rain-fall in Kansas. From this it is seen that for the week ending July 3 it has rained in 75 out of 106 counties in the State. In the western counties above the Kansas River the rain has been very heavy, while in the southern counties the rain-fall has varied considerably, only a small amount falling in the four southwestern counties. This (Douglas) county is in the center of the dry district."

Thursday brought fairly active and steady markets. July wheat closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 71,000, exports 119,000, spot sales 124,000, and options 2,656,000 bushels. July corn closed at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 143,000, exports 75,000, spot sales 244,000, and options 3,144,000 bushels. July oats closed at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 129,000, spot sales 152,000, and options 285,000 bushels. The minor lines were featureless.

Wheat flour was active and steady. Receipts 9,000 packages and sales 29,650 barrels. Sales were made at the following figures: Low extras \$2.45@3.00; city mills \$4.40@4.65; city mill patents \$4.75@5.25; winter wheat low grades \$2.45@3.00; fair to fancy \$3.15@4.80; patents \$4.40@5.25; Minnesota clear \$3.65@4.50; straight \$3.75@4.85; Minnesota straight patents \$4.25@5.30; rye mixtures \$3.55@4.15; superfine \$2.10@2.85. The Minneapolis output last week was 73,300 barrels, but the strength of the flour market made the millers of that town anxious to increase their output. Their export trade improved during the week.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market was steady with light transactions. Sales were reported of 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 600 bushels at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 500 bushels at 99c., and 15,000 bushels c. i. f. at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bushels No. 1 Northern, in store, at 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, in store at 95c.; 1,200 bushels No. 2 red, in store, at 93c. and 500 bushels No. 2 white at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ @90c.

CORN—The market went up another cent to-day. A sale of 10,000 bushels No. 2 yellow was made at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but it closed at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43c. asked. No. 3 yellow and No. 2 corn closed at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and No. 3 corn at 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ @41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—The market was strong and higher. Sales of 12,000 bushels No. 2 white at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 26,000 bushels at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. were reported, but at the close the market was held at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @36c., in store, and No. 2 mixed on track at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. RYE—Trade very light; No. 2 is held at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ @55c. OATMEAL—Akron, \$4.95; Western, \$4.95 per bbl; rolled oats, in cases, 72 lbs, \$8.10 CORNMEAL—Coarse, 75@85c.; fine, 80@90c.; granulated \$1.50 per cwt. MILL-FEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$12.75@13.00 per ton; fine do. \$12.75@13.00; finished winter middlings, \$14.00@15.00; coarse spring do. \$12.25@12.75.

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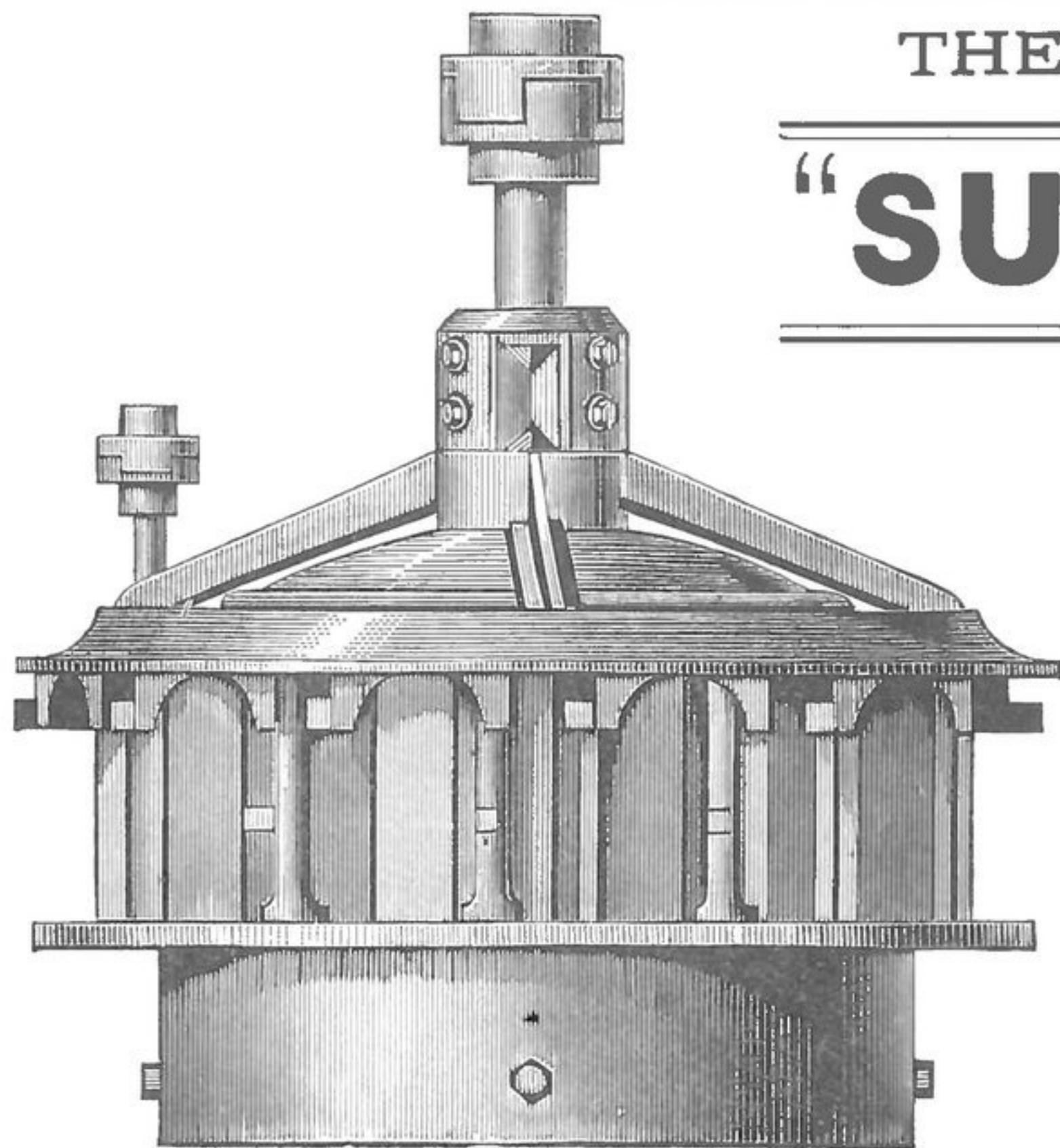
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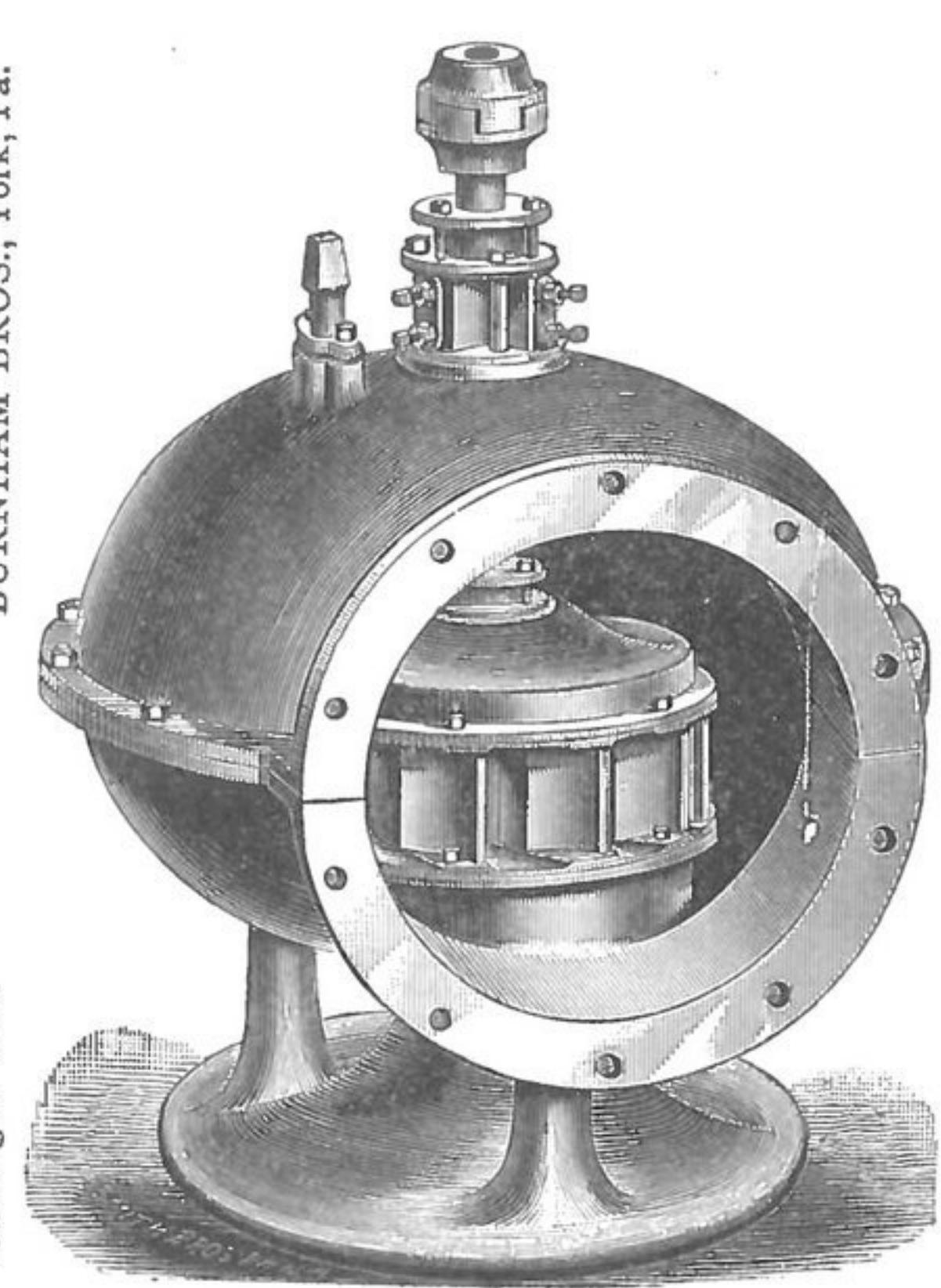
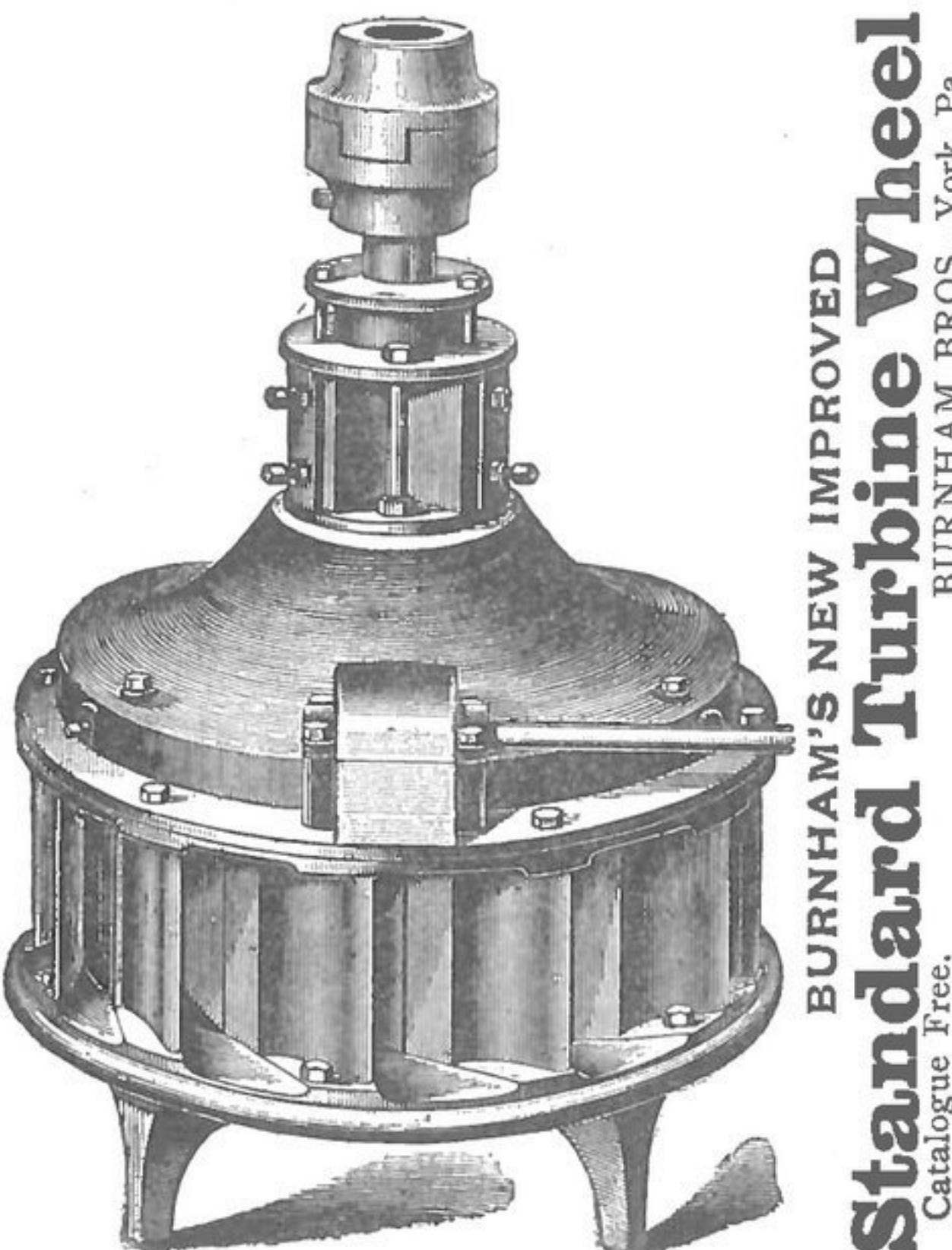
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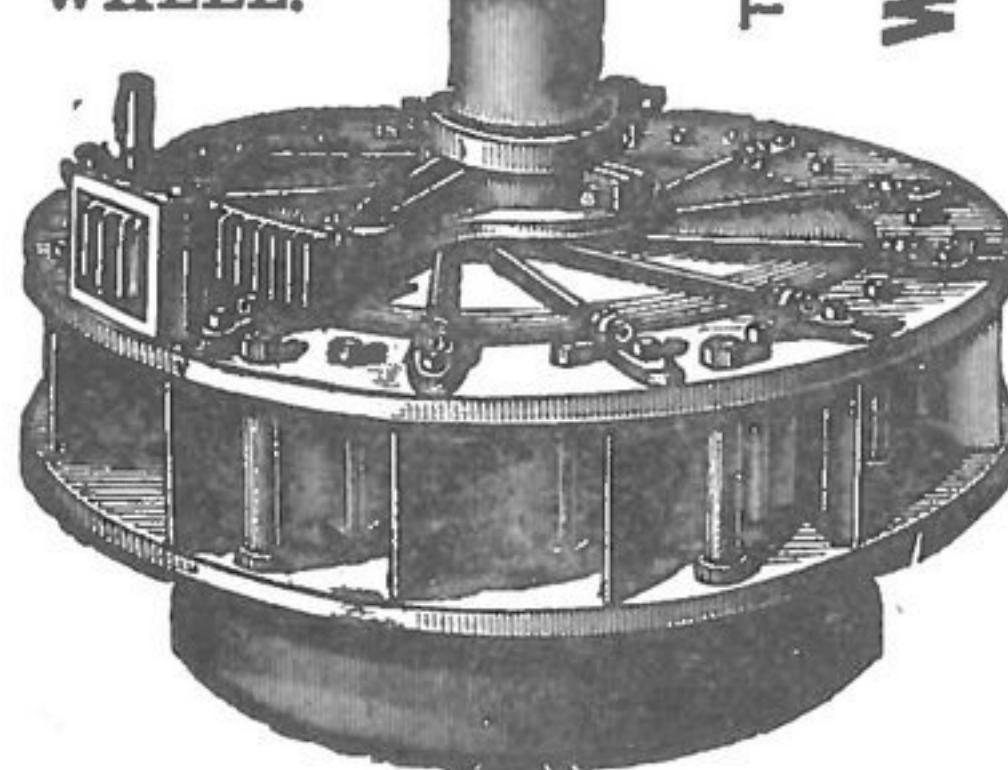
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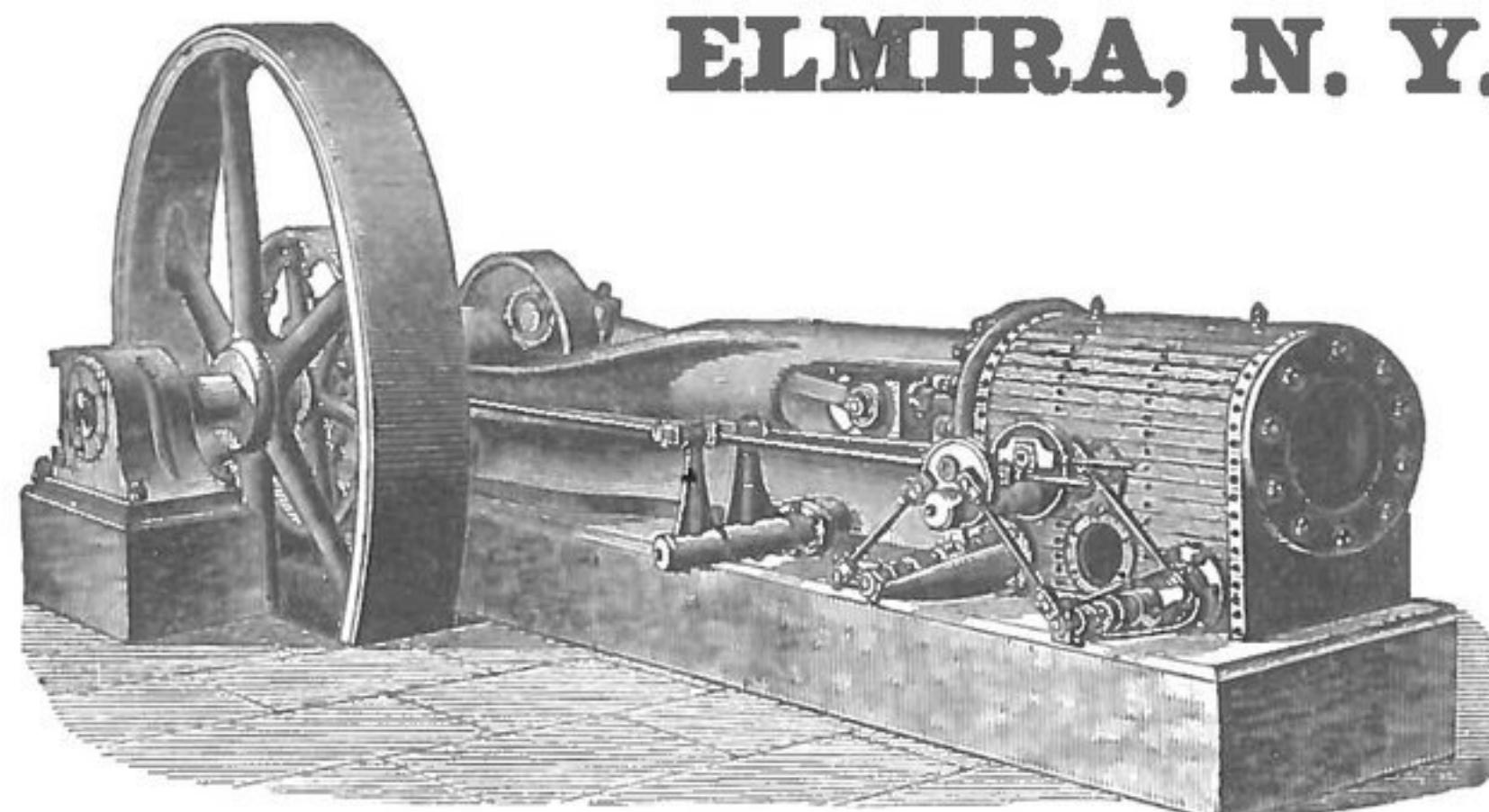
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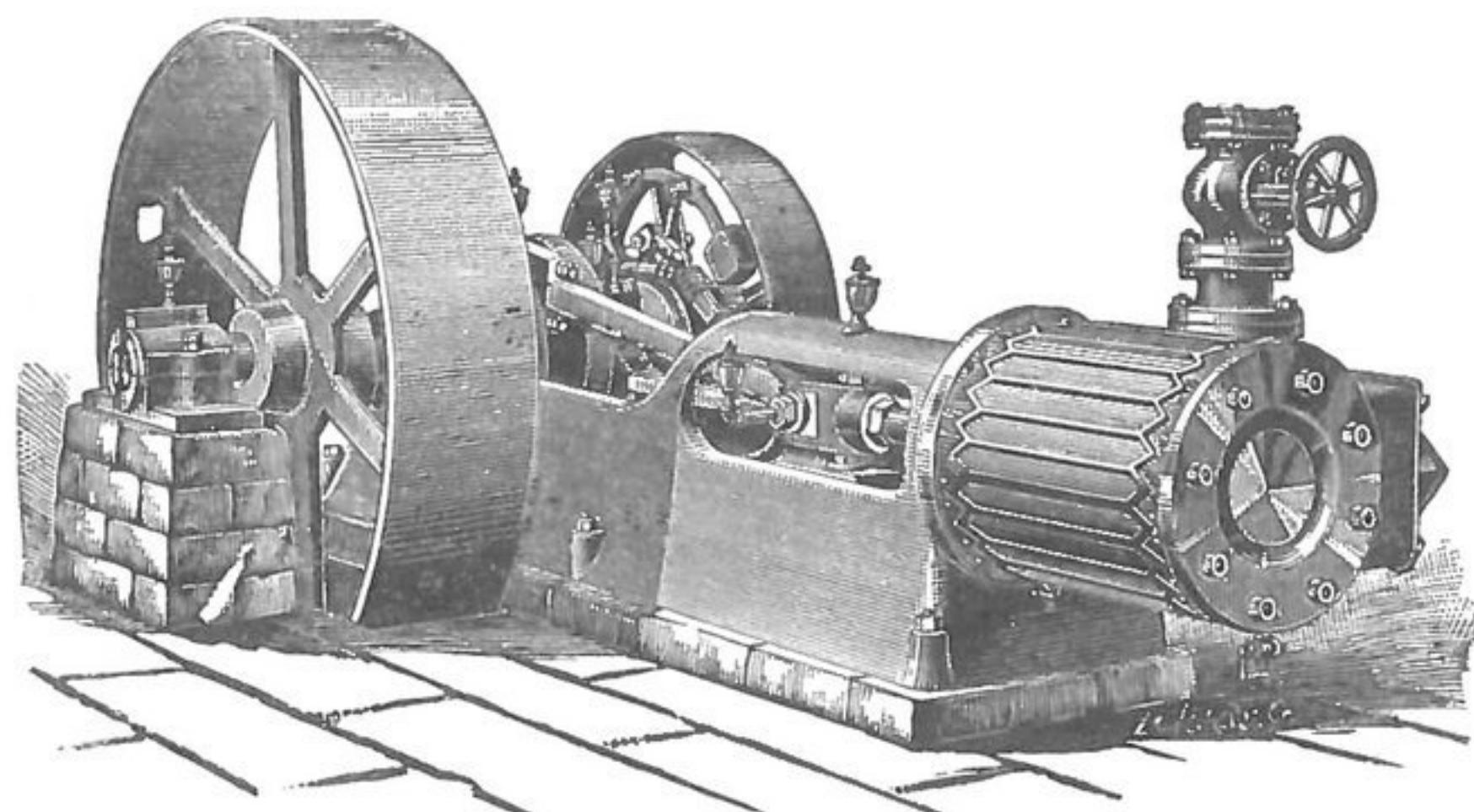
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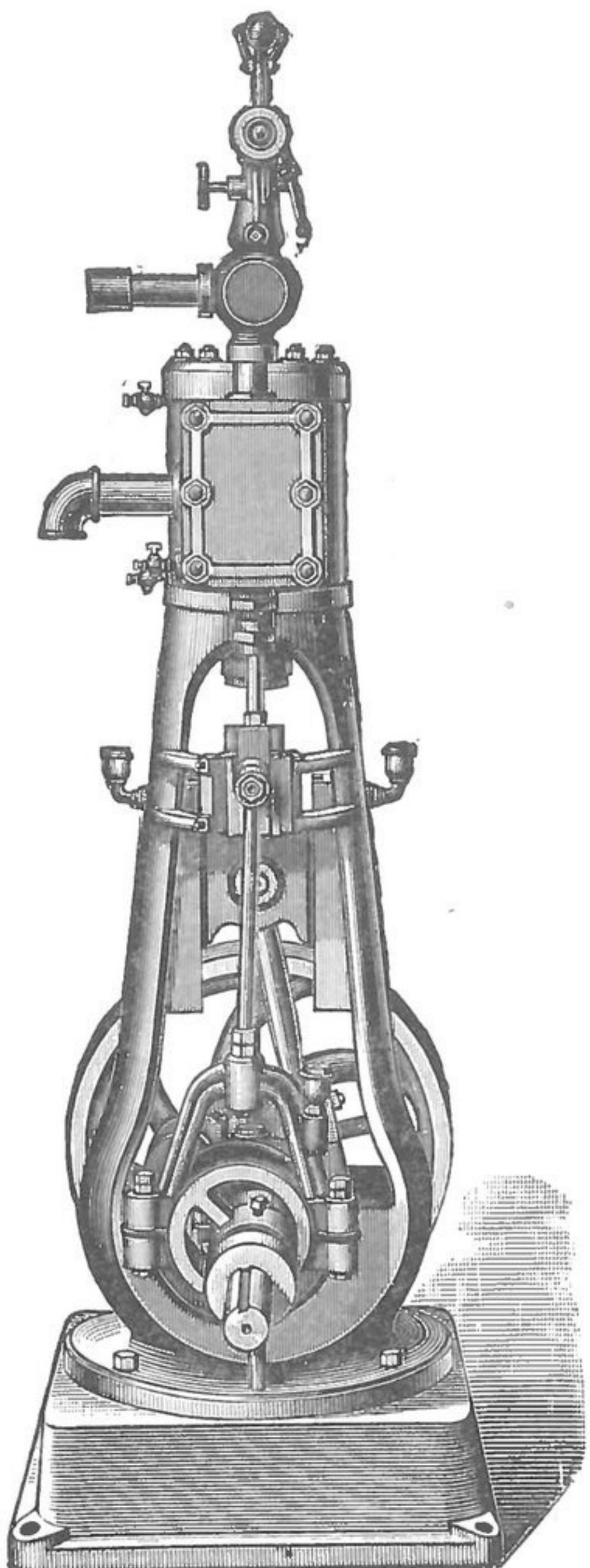
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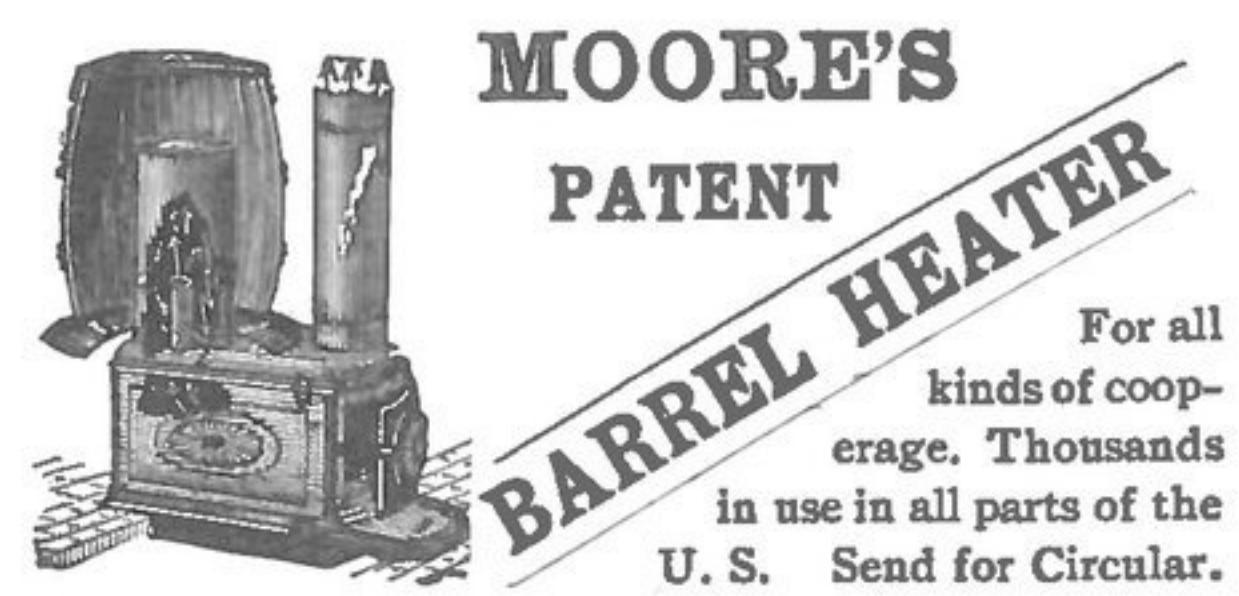
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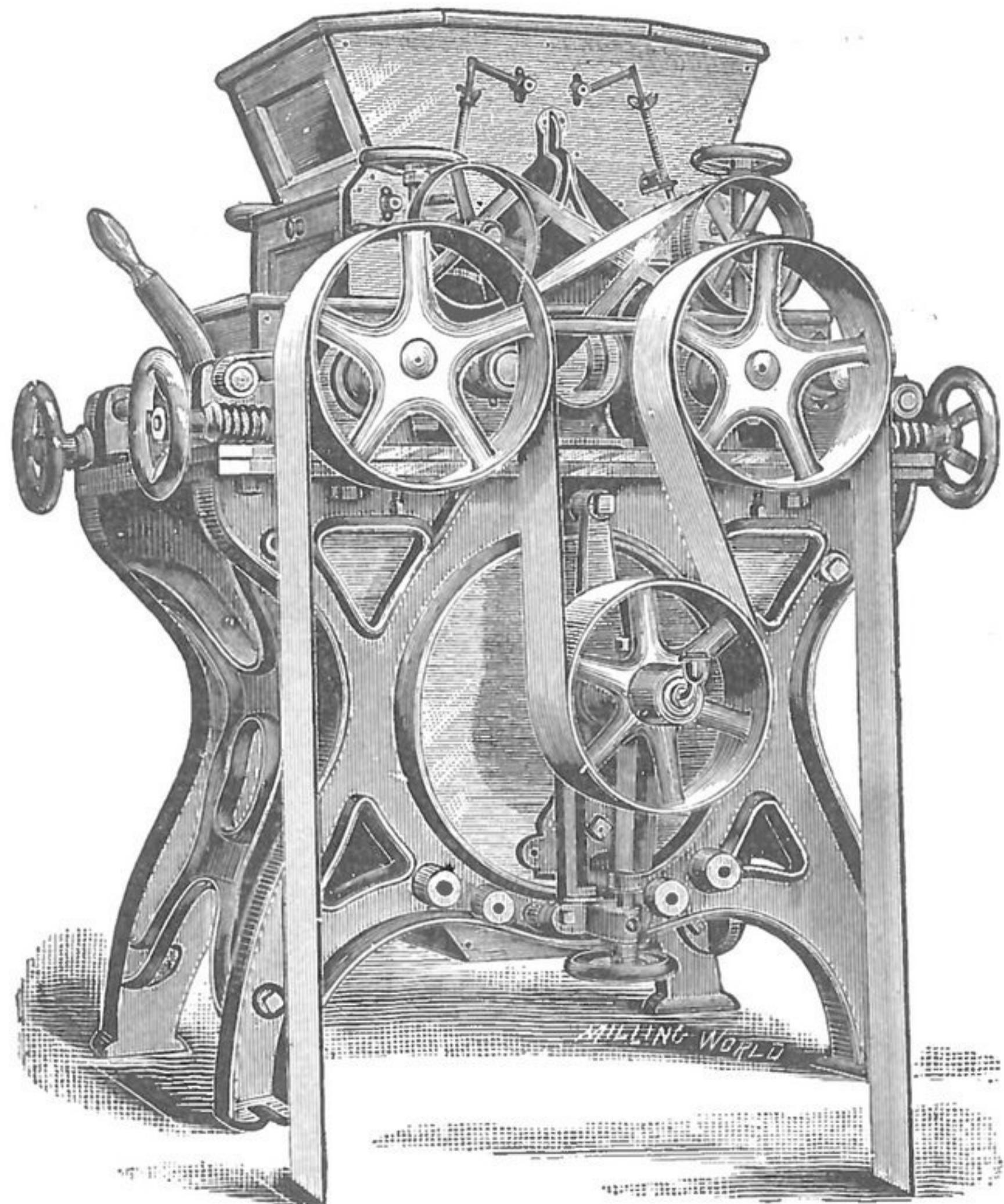


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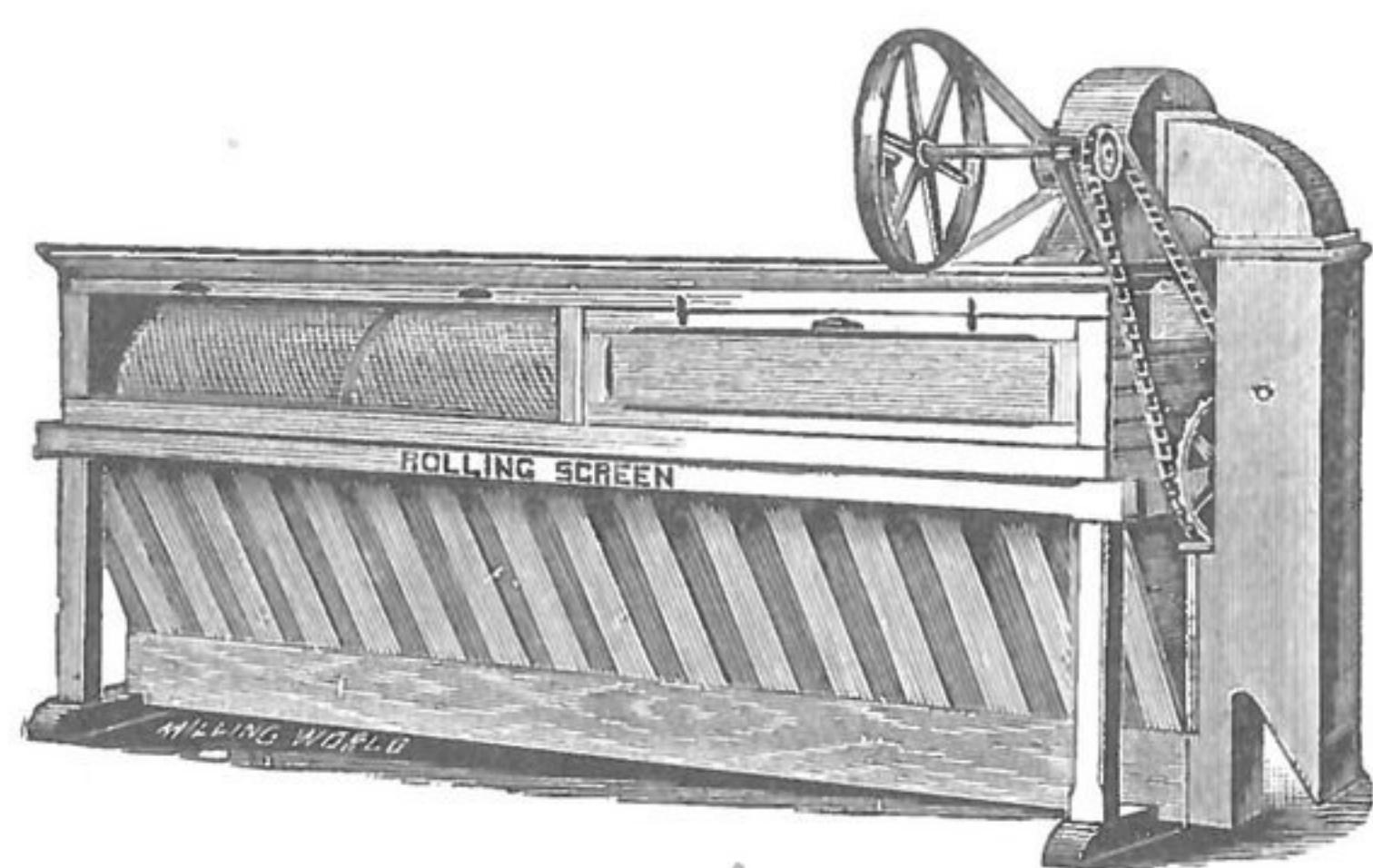
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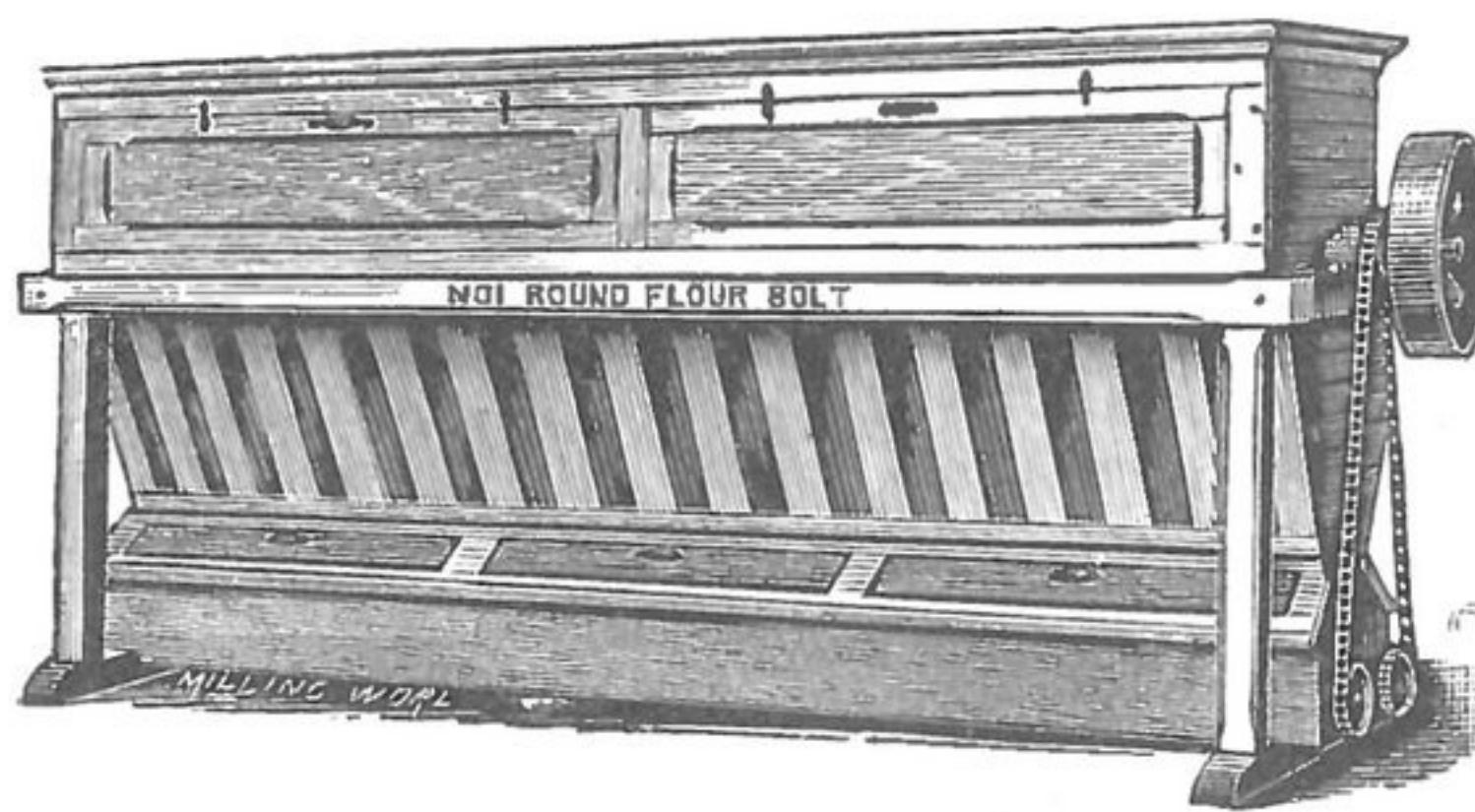
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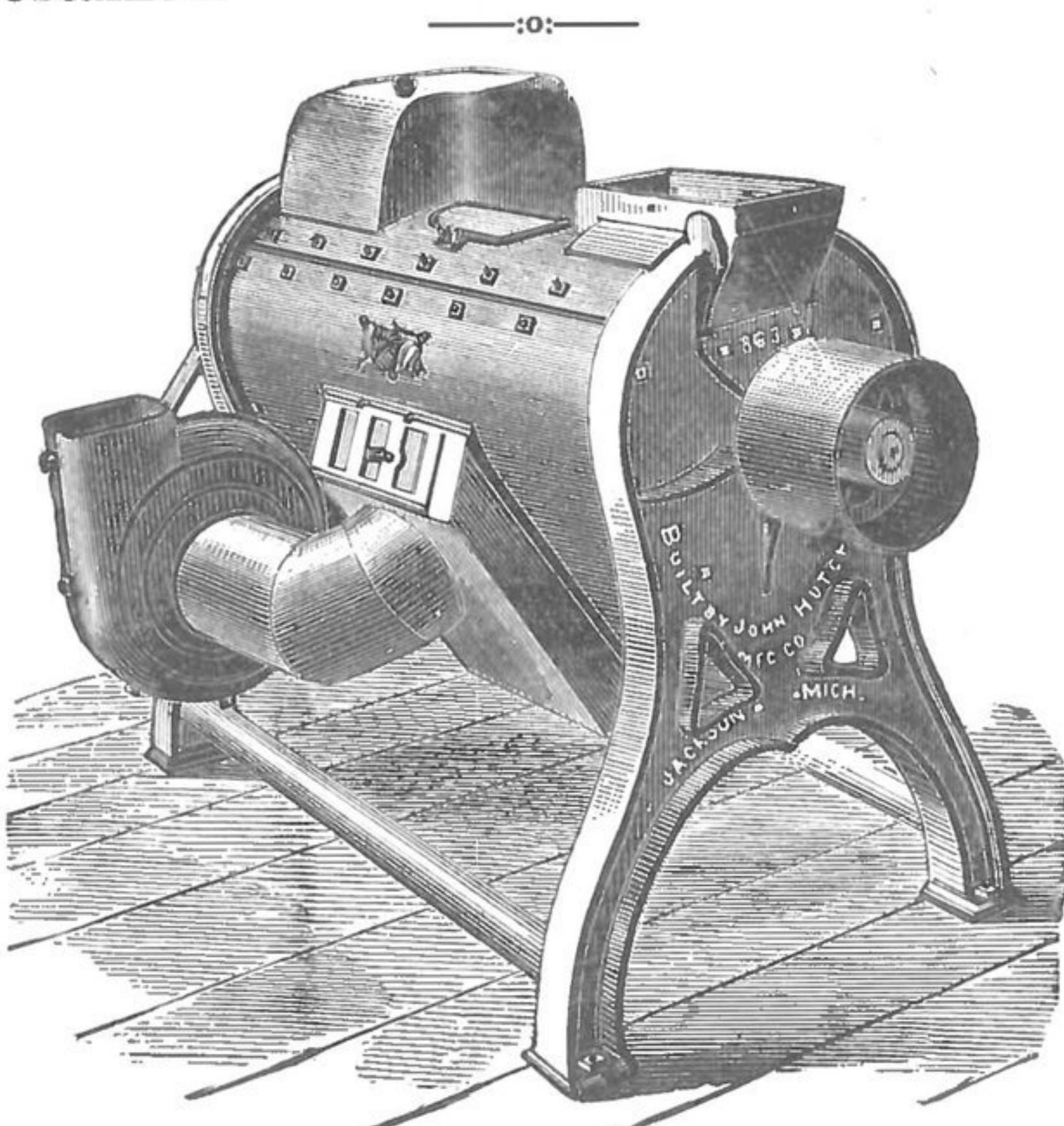


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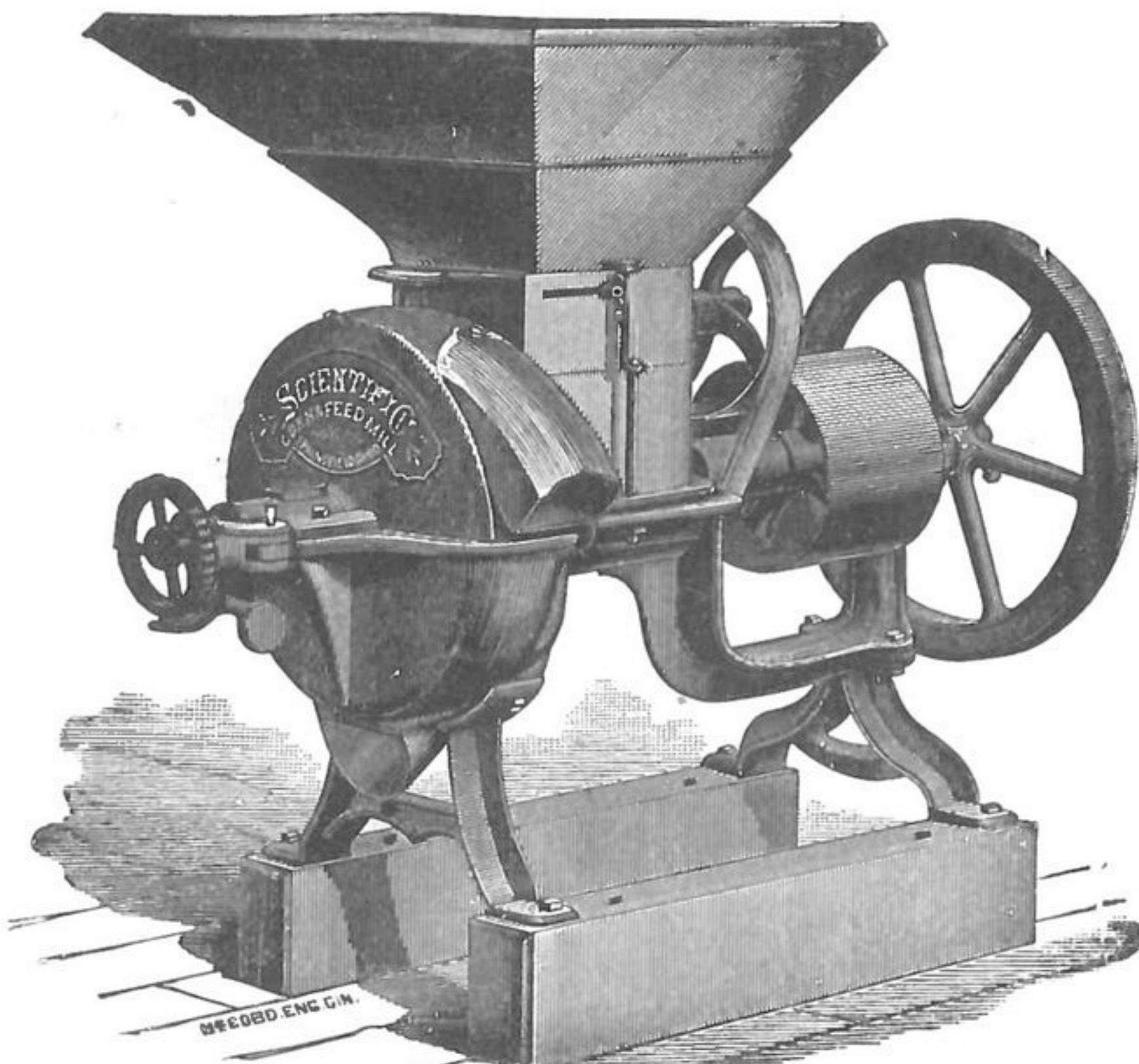
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